P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,933—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	12th May.
M. I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th "
M.I. SOBRAON	7240	I. M. Wilmot	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th "
M.I. ORIENTAL	5254	J. F. Jephson	16th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd "
M.I. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	30th "
* PARRAMATTA	4899	A. Symons	7th July.
M.I. ARABIA	7903	J. S. Parfitt	14th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	21st "
M.I. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th "
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

TRIESTE OR VENICE	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 158.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd May, 1900,
SILESIA	G. Veronn	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th May 1900.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dca. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
" R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.
" Dca. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	"	"	"	"

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

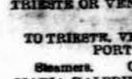
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.



THE following Vessel will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail
SETOS	1,746	Carstens	14 May.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all Ports South of Zanzibar upto DELAGOA BAY.

For Rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 11th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 17th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 17th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th May, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900,
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "NEWGUINEA, on or about, 10th June.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd May, 1900.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel. Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	16
With Single Temple	50	24	17
With Cur	50	24	15
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	15

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Nickel. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIGHT SUMMER WINES.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM COBLENTZ.

HOCKS.

		Ordinary Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Ordinary Rates. Pts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Special Cash Rates. Pts. Rs. a.
GEISENHEIM, good flavour and body	Per doz.	30 0	16 4	27 0	14 8
HOCHHEIM, an agreeable Dinner Wine	"	37 8	19 8	33 8	17 8
JOHANNISBERG, the Prince of Hocks	"	65 0	33 8	58 0	30 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, rich in character and flavour	"	58 0	31 0	52 0	27 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs), of great Fragrance, Pure and Natural	"	41 8	.....	37 0	.....
LAUBENHEIM, a light Dinner Wine	"	31 8	17 4	28 0	15 8
OPPENHEIM	"	24 8	16 4	22 0	14 8
NIERSTEIN, very soft and of good Bouquet	"	42 8	23 0	38 0	20 8
SUPERIOR SPARKLING HOCK, delicate Flavour and Bouquet	"	59 8	31 0	53 8	28 0

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

FINE SPARKLING, fine full Flavour	Per doz.	51 8	28 0	46 4	25 0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING, very fragrant	"	60 4	34 8	54 0	31 0
FINEST SPARKLING, NONPAREIL, very rich, delicious Bouquet	"	76 8	42 0	68 8	37 8

SAUTERNES.

VERY AGREEABLE DINNER WINES, SOFT, DELICATE, AND REFRESHING.

SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	Per doz.	28 8	16 4	25 8	14 8
BARSAC, light Table Wine	"	31 0	16 12	27 8	15 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

CARLOWITZ, Fine Old	Per doz.	25 0	14 0	22 8	12 8
CARLOWITZ	"	17 4	.....	15 8	.....

CLARETS. BURGUNDIES.

NEWLY REVISED WINE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

			Rs.	as.	p.
FINEST PARMESAN CHEESE	Per	lb.	1	8	0
Do. GORGONZOLA CHEESE	"	"	1	8	0
Do. GRUYERE (real EMENTHAL)	"	"	1	0	0

GERMAN SAUKRAUT, sold in casks of cwt. each,

in tins of 10 lb. each, and by the pound, Ans. 8. per lb.

GERMAN SAUSAGES, Per tin, Rs. 1-12.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

IMPORTER OF

HIGH CLASS OILMAN'S STORES.

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—
Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLA GUNGARAM CHOONILALL.—Mhow.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI PREMABHAI, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.
RESERVE FUND...— " 1,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.
3 years at 6 per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS. At present they are—

For 2 and 3 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE:
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
A. K. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBORN, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on Application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, Spun, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Eiya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE TIMES' MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'

HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

KEMP'S

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,

Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO. LD. { SASSOON HOUSE, } BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE AND PHONOGRAPH.
TIVOLI THEATRE.

SATURDAY, 12th May ..... 9-0 p.m.
SUNDAY, 13th ,, ... 6-30 p.m.
MONDAY, 14th ,, ... 6-30 p.m.

SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

☞ NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price, to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road, or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer, City and Guilds of London Institute.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

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AT 1-30 P.M.

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1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
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1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
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On MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Waudby Road, Esplanade, next to the Gaiety Theatre, the whole of the hotel furniture of the "Grand Hotel" consisting of valuable large counters, side boards, dinner tables, whatnots, chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, large almirahs, gown and clothes presses, teapoys, drawing room sofas, couches, easy chairs, handsome wall clocks, Persian and Brussels carpets, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, linen, wines, plants, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th May, 1900.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Watson Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, by order of the concerned, the following consisting of a collection of figures of wild and domestic animals, bentwood sofas, arm and light chairs by Jacob Joseph Kahn, ladies' fans, albums, ladies' work boxes, dressing case and companions centre pieces, wall brackets clocks, and time-pieces, Austrian, fire-proof safes and deed boxes, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY the 12th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 6, Grant Building, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned grand cottage piano, by Schneider in good order three-quarter size slate billiard table, with balls cues etc., Singer's sewing machine, pictures, lamps, carpets, garden plants, &c., the property of RICHARD WALTON, Esq., proceeded to England,

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On SUNDAY, the 13th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Clydale Dye Works (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.) Dadur, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, cottage piano by Soundy, strong built victoria, lady's bicycle table ornaments, pictures, carpets, wearing apparel, books, English jeweller's secies, chemicals, &c., the property of the late M. J. RANKIN, Esq., Manager Clydale Dye Works.

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N. B.—Carriages will be ready at the station to take intending purchasers to the sale.

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Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at "Harbour View," Colaba Causeway (3rd floor), on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, also bamboo and cane furniture, a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, superior table and wall ornaments, handsome China and bronze vases, hanging and table lamps, first-rate pictures, Indian carpets, wearing apparel, books, hand-sewing machine, glassware, crockery, gent's and lady's saddles, compasses, bull terrier dog, etc., the property of the late R. W. LIEBSCHWAGER, Esq.

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NOTICE.

MATHERAN.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specifide in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the Local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIE, Major, I. M. S.,
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31st March, 1900.

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Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The—26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Curefor Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32 Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Princep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbench	...	
ard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
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Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 9-41m., 9-20a. Low water, 2-50m., 3 6a.

MUD SPORTS.—A Mud Sports Meeting will take place at the Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 6 p.m., at which members are especially requested to be present.

DEPARTURE OF AN IRANEE MERCHANT FOR EUROPE.—Mr. Sheriar Aspandiar Irani, the enterprising merchant of Kalbadevie Road, left yesterday for Europe by the French Mail. This is the third or fourth visit of Mr. Sheriar to Europe. After his last visit he brought out the Edison's phonograph concert which attracted much attention in Bombay. Mr. Sheriar is the only enterprising native who has selected, while in Europe, musical instruments specially adapted for India. He is to visit the Paris Exhibition and then travel through England, Germany and other places with an eye to business.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL DISBANDMENT.—At the Esplanade Police Court before the acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Hasan Gulam, serang of the British India steamer Croydon, and seventeen firemen serving with him on board, appeared to prosecute an immediate complaint against Captain William Butler for unlawfully disbanding them. Captain Butler said the men had absented themselves without leave, refused to turn to, and pretended illness. After consulting the Shipping Master he was forced to ship another crew and to forfeit the wages of the old men for one month and eight days. His Worship, after hearing evidence, dismissed the complaint.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the first of April last there were 28 horses, 81 bullocks, 1 reindeer and 11 dogs, at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the last month 43 horses, 38 bullocks, 2 cows, 1 buffalo, 1 cat, and 27 dogs were admitted, and 39 horses, 40 bullocks, 2 cows, 2 buffaloes, 1 reindeer, 1 cat and 20 dogs were discharged from the hospital. 2 cases among horses, 1 among bullocks, 1 among cows, and 8 among dogs proved fatal during the past month. The following animals were treated as out-patients during the month:—8 horses, 1 she-goat, 2 he-goats, 22 dogs, 2 cocks and 2 parrots.

HINDOO WEDDINGS.—Last Monday was particularly an auspicious day for nuptials in the Hindoo community. Consequently more than a hundred and fifty pairs were united in wedlock. Among the prominent ones were those in the families of Messrs. Balajee Bhaoo Godambe, Jaiker and Ramshunker Govindrao Gidh. Mr. Gidh's family on the marriage of his son was honored by the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatavadeker, &c. The bungalow situated in the late Hon. J. Shunkarshett's Wady was well decorated, furnished and illuminated. The bride-groom Master Heerajee is the great-grand-son of Hon. J. Shunkershett and grand-son of Mr. Balcrushna Sadashivjee. There was a display of fire-works when the bride was brought to her husband's house in procession.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG WIFE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Mathoorabai, a Hindu woman, aged about seventeen years. The deceased was the wife of one Chatoorbhooj Premji, a professional actor in the Bombay Gujarati Natak Mandli and resided with her husband on the fourth storey of a house at Erskine Road. Deceased was married to her husband about three months ago and about fifteen days after the couple had a quarrel. The husband gave his wife a couple of blows on the shoulder, whereupon she left him and went to reside with her mother. The next day the mother took her back to her husband's house and left her there, requesting her son-in-law not to ill-treat his wife. Since then they frequently fell out about household affairs. On the 3rd instant the man again gave his wife two slaps on the shoulder, for not baking the bread properly. The deceased who was then seated near the fire-place, got up, and threw herself out of a window. There was no one in the room at the time, except the husband, who opened the door of the room, went into the passage and informed his father that Mathoorabai had jumped out. He and his father went downstairs and saw the deceased lying on the roadunder thewindow. She was conveyed in an unconscious state to the J.J. Hospital, where she was found to be suffering from fracture of the right foot. When she came to herself, the woman informed the House Surgeon that she fell out of the window accidentally. On Wednesday, tetanus set in, and an amputation of the fractured foot was performed. She died on the same day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE first annual meeting of policy-holders of this Company was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Chubildas Lalloobhoy.

The chairman in addressing the meeting said the policy-holders were very fortuntate in having such a concession allowed them as to be able to appoint directors in their own behalf, and so have a direct voice in the management of the company in which they were naturally interested. This company had given greater facilities to its policy-holders than any other company, and he was convinced that taking them into their confidence in this way would be generally much appreciated. It was the duty of policy-holders and shareholders alike to assist the company as much as they possibly could and to endeavour to extend the usefulness and business of the company. The balance sheet was now out and a reference to it would satisfy all that the company was working on a very sound basis and more economically than any other company.

Dr. H. J. Appoo, in proposing that Mr. G. C. Plinston be elected a director on behalf of the policy-holders, remarked that Mr. Plinston had been a director for the shareholders for some considerable time. He had worked very efficiently and had gained the confidence of both policy-holders and shareholders.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Rama Rao Narayen and carried.

Mr. Allum, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman for presiding, reminded the meeting that Mr. Chubildas was one of the original directors of the company and took the keenest interest in its welfare. Although, as they knew, he was an exceedingly busy man he was always willing to spare time and help in the work of the company and promote its prosperity.

The motion, having been seconded by Mr. Narayen Wasudev, was adopted.

TEMPERATURE IN LAHORE.

THERE has been a marked change in the temperature conditions over the Punjab during the past ten days. Up to the end of April the temperature remained low and both days and nights were cooler than the normal, but the last day of April or the first day of May saw the commencement of a change and since then the heat has gone up steadily day by day. In Lahore on Friday the 27th the highest day temperature was only 94°1, which was 7° below the normal, while during the night the thermometer fell to below 60° but by the 1st May the day temperature had risen 13° to 107°6 while the lowest night temperature was as high as 69°. This rise continued and on the 4th the day temperature was 112°6 or 11° above the average and the night temperature 75°. The mean day temperature rose 15° between April 27th and May 4th, from 94° to 109°, and that the mean night temperature rose 17°, from 62° to 79°, between April 27th and May 5th, while the mean temperature increased from 6°8 below the mean to 6°6 above the mean in that period. During the three days Sunday, Monday and Tuesday the weather in Lahore changed. Friday and Saturday were both most oppressively hot, and a regulation hot weather dust-haze overhung the station, combining the features of November in London with July in Lahore. Then on Saturday evening a violent duststorm passed over Mian Mir and Lahore from the southeast. Beween one and two o'clock on Sunday morning a smart shower of rain fell followed, unsually enough, by another duststorm. All these disturbances had an appreciably cooling effect on the atmosphere. But there was still a further drop in the temperature late on Sunday night after a prolonged duststorm, lasting from about 9-30 to 11 p. m. Yesterday (Monday) for the time of year was delightfully cool with a refreshing breeze and tempered sunshine.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

PARSEE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS AND FUNDS.

OF all the national institutions for the relief of the poor and the destitute, and for the dissemination of education and the acquirement of useful knowledge, writes a correspondent, there is none equal to the one which possesses vast funds that have been accumulated under the ægis of the trustees of the Parsee charities in Bombay for the last fifty years. They have just issued their annual report for the year ending October, 1898, giving a detailed account of how the sum of Rs. 41,50,000 has been utilized. The trustees being Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., Mr. Hormusjee Edujee Allibless, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee and Mr. Merwanjee Muncherjee Framjee Cama. The administration of these funds is conducted by Shums-ul-ulma Ervad Jivanjee Jamsetjee Mody, B.A., the able, learned and experienced secretary, under the supervision of the trustees. The bulky volume, containing these various accounts, occupies 748 octavo pages, which manifestly illustrates the enormous labour and attention bestowed on the work by the trustees and their energetic secretary. We gather from the book that at the beginning of the year under review, the total amount in their possession was nearly Rs. 39,89,487, and during the year the sum of Rs. 152,654 was added by contributions from the Parsee community, making a total of Rs. 41,42,141. The income derived from the funds is appropriated to maintaining the blind and otherwise incapable members of the Parsee community, to defraying the expenses attendant on funeral obsequies, to providing monthly stipends for those who were at one time in well-to-do circumstances, but who are now unable to earn a decent livelihood, and to helpless widows. From the details published we observe that 608 persons, being blind, halt or lame, received monthly sums varying from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5, aggregating Rs. 22,253, distributed among 492 females and 116 males. During the year 50 of the persons receiving the benefit of these charities died, while 132 were added to the list of these beneficiaries. The sum of Rs. 3,012 was defrayed in a private manner to persons, whose names have been wisely omitted from the books of the Punchayet. The trustees beseech Parsees to try their best to contribute to these funds as much as they can, for the demand upon this branch of the funds is daily pressing. For imparting a knowledge of the Zend language, in which the Parsees say their prayers, the Punchayet spent Rs. 4,028, in maintaining 28 schools in Bombay, Nausari, Surat, Ahmedabad and other towns in the mofussil, where there are any number of Parsee residents. The superintendence of these seminaries is placed in the hands of the learned Ervad Eduji Kersaspji Antia. There are 73 corpse-bearers engaged by the Punchayet to carry the dead to the Towers of Silence, the total expenditure on this account being Rs. 29,490, the widows (19) of these useful servants being provided with a pension of five rupees a month. On the occasion of the annual reciting ceremonies in connection with the deceased relations of Parsees, 902 families were provided with fund amounting to Rs. 9,434 for defraying expenses therefor. The trustees by a circular distributed among well-to-do Parsees, invited subscriptions for the above specified purpose, but the response was very meagre, the sum returned being only Rs. 1,033. This simple method clearly indicates that sums spent after the dead in annually remembering them by improvised idols made of silver, copper or glass, are not wisely spent. The income derived from the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Translation Fund was applied in patronising twenty authors, costing Rs. 4,052, and 707 books were given as prizes to pupils of the mofussil Parsee schools and 638 were presented to public institutions. The maintenance of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Zoroastrian Madressa cost Rs. 4,440 for the salaries of its teachers and Rs. 2,150 for scholarships to the pupils, there being 44 students at the end of the year. There were 64 residents in the Furdoonjee Parsee Asylum for Poor Parsees at Chaupati, who were maintained by the Punchayet. Owing to the prevalence of plague the number of deaths among poor Parsees was greater than usual, and the funeral and other expenses incidental to their being conveyed to the Towers of Silence was consequently much larger, and the funds for this branch of the charities being insufficient, Rs. 1,100 were drawn from Sir Jamsetjee's general funds for charities. Some money was expended after looking after the Parsee inmates of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum. There were three public gatherings of the Parsees during the year, the first of which being for recognizing Sir Jamsetjee, the present Baronet, as the head of the community, the second for commemorating the name of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee for his eminent public services generally and particularly for his plague duties to the Parsees, and the third for recording in the Punchayet's chaftars the regret of the community for the death of Bai Dinbai Nusserwanji M. Petit. The total number of deaths among Parsees was 1,881, being an increase of 106 over those of the preceding year. During the preceding 28 years, the total number of deaths was 32,992. The number of marriages during the year under report were 235. The trustees and their zealous secretary ought to be thanked by the Parsee community for their disinterested labour in administering the funds with careful diligence and wise economy.

PARSEE VOLUNTEER FIRING PRIZE.

WE are glad to learn that the "B" Company of the Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps has found a willing response to the representation which they had made to the Poona public through their Lance Corporal Dastoor and Color-Sergeant Thanawala for a donation in the shape of a challenge prize to be competed for every year by the members of the said Company. The above donation has been made by Mr. Nowroze Jamshed Dastoor, in memory of his grandfather, the late Khan Bahadoor Dastoor Nosherwanji Jamaspji, First Class Sirdar of the Deccan, and consists of a handsome silver shield embossed with the figure of the reverend gentleman and artistically decorated with appropriate engravings.

The above shield is open to competition by the members of the "B" Company and will remain in possession of the person proving to be the best marksman at the annual match to be fixed for the purpose. Blank spaces are left around the figure for entering the names of the prize-winner for each year, which item, we are sure, will add keenness to the competition. We commend the spirit and example which Mr. N. J. Dastoor has displayed and set before the public for imitation. The company which has been the fortunate recipient of this very excellent present, has expressed in terms of appreciation its sense of gratitude to the donor.

THE RATNAGIRI KHOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It appears from a letter in your yesterday's issue that "A Pensioned Pleader" of Ratnagiri is very angry with me for pleading the cause of the Khots. I do not remember how or when I offended this worthy gentleman. He was invited to a free discussion at a public meeting in Ratnagiri last year, but would not come, although sitting all the while in an adjoining building.

It will not be proper for me to answer his personal references to me while as to his qualifications to speak on the subject, he is neither a khot nor a ryot, and I doubt if he has visited any khoti village in his life. There is nothing new in his letter. The statement that the small percentage of tenants' objections is due to their ignorance has often been repeated but without the slightest evidence. How many things are to be accounted for by their supposed ignorance of tenants. In fact there are a number of villages in which there are tenants of Brahmin and other literate classes. The tenants' ignorance is a sham excuse. As to why the tenants have not petitioned for in favour of the khots there are two or three cogent reasons. First, khots never wanted such support and never tried to get up petitions from ryots. They know how ryots' petitions are manufactured. Secondly, very few ryots know what the Bill really is. They have been told they will get pattas now. Pleaders and Mukhtyars have encouraged this impression. Thirdly owing to the past conduct of revenue officers and the open professions by some of Government being in favour of ryots, the latter have come to believe that whatever the Bill they will always be protected and hence need not complain. Let any body go into villages at this moment and see if these are not facts.—Yours, &c.,

M. R. BODAS.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburns, soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 8th May 1900 were published in yesterday's "Government Gazettee."

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 7th instant, 7 feet 9 3-5 inches against 7 feet 8 2-5 inches on same date last year. Preparation of lands for next season progressing. Condition of cattle improved in Mirpur, Sakro, Ghorabari, Sujawal, Mirpur, Batoro, Shahbandar, Sehwan, Dadu and Johi talukas. Price of wheat at Karachi 9, of jowari 10 1-2, of bajri 9 1-2, of rice 5 3-4, and of Bombay grass 17 1-2 seers per rupee.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 5 inches against 1 foot 8 inches on same date last year. Threshing of rabi crops continues. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Fodder supply insufficient in Mirpur, Ubauro and Labdarya talukas. Price of wheat 12, of jowari 12, of bajri 11, and of rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder steady.

Hyderabad.—No rain during week. Harvesting of rabi crops completed. Threshing in progress. Lands being prepared for cultivation. Condition of cattle fair in five talukas and bad in Sakrand taluka. Price of rice varying from 8 to 11 1-4, of wheat from 10 to 11 1-2, of jowari from 9 to 12 1-2, and of bajri from 9 to 11 1-4 seers per rupee. Price of karbi varying from 3 annas to Re, 1-5-0 per maund.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Threshing of rabi crops in progress. Fodder scarce in Kashmor taluka. Price of bajri risen by 11 chataks, and of rice fallen by 4 chataks, per rupee. Prices of other food-grains stationary. Price of karbi 9 annas 10 pies per maund.

Thar and Parkar.—Harvesting of wheat continues in Khipra taluka. Threshing in progress in Mirpur and Sanghar talukas. Condition of cattle poor. Prices of rice and bajri at Mirpur 8 and 10 1-4, at Khipra 10 1-4 and 10, at Chachra 9 and 8 1-2, and at Nagar 8 3-10 and 8 seers per rupee. Prices stationary elsewhere.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 5th May 1900)—Condition of hot weather crops fair in places where there is facility of obtaining sweet water. Crops withered for want of water in parts of Viramgam taluka. Fodder supply not quite sufficient in the interior, where there is no railway communication. Condition of surviving cattle bad. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Panch Mahals.—No rain during week. Reaping of irrigated crops completed. Cattle in very poor condition. Average price of maize 9 and of bajri 7½ seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 7th May, 1900).—Standing crops in irrigated lands in fair condition. Reaping of hot weather jowari commenced in A'nand taluka. Fodder supply very scanty. Agricultural stock in bad condition. Cattle dying of starvation. Average price of wheat 7 1-2, of rice 8 2-7, of bajri 7 9-14, and of bavto 9 seers per rupee. Price of fodder 8 sheaves of sundhia, 12 of bajri, and 78 of kharsali per rupee.

Broach.—Lands being prepared for next season in parts of the district. Fodder supply scanty. Prices of food-grains steady.

Surat.—Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle and fodder supply fair. Prices of food-grains stationary. Average prices of dry grass Re. 1 and of karbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 2° warm on 2nd, and 1° warm on 3rd, 5th, 6th and 7th. Temperature normal on 4th and 8th. Vapour in air excessive on 3rd and 4th, and normal on all other days. Wind normal from 2nd to 7th; abnormal wind northerly on 8th.

Thana.—Burning of rab materials and repairs to embankments in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains steady.

Kolaba.—Rab operations and repairs to embankments in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Prices of food-grains and fodder stationary.

Ratnagiri.—No rain during week. Burning of rab materials and preparation of lands for next season in progress. Summer crops in fair condition. Prices of food-grains steady in all talukas except Devgad, Rajapur, and Sangameshvar. Price of rice at Ratnagiri 9 seers 78 tolas, and in the district varying from 8 seers 64 tolas at Mandangad to 10 seers 30 tolas at Rajapur. Price of nachni at Ratnagiri 9 seers 79 tolas, and in the district varying from 9 seers 52 tolas at Chiplun to 12 seers 48 tolas at Mandangad. Price of dry fodder varying from 2 annas per maund at Sangameshvar to 11 annas 5 pies at Vengurla.

Khandesh.—Threshing of rabi crops and preparation of lands for next season continue. Fodder supply insufficient. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory owing to scarcity of fodder. Cattle suffering for want of either water or fodder.

Nasik.—Reaping of bagayat crops continues in Nandgaon taluka and nearly completed in Kalvan taluka. Standing fodder crops withered for want of water in Sinnar taluka. Lands being prepared for ensuing season in Nasik, Sinnar, Igatpuri, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Burning of rab materials in progress in Peint taluka. In the hills condition of cattle and fodder supply is still fair, but in other places cattle are suffering for want of fodder, and in Yeola, Malegaon, and Nandgaon talukas for want of water also. Cattle dying in numbers for want of fodder in Malegaon, Nandgaon and Bagian talukas. Prices of food-grains are generally steady. Price of rice at Nasik 7 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 7 seers 56 tolas, of bajri 8 seers 10 tolas, and of nagli 8 seers 5 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass at Nasik Re. 1 per 100 sheaves.

Ahmednagar.—Fodder crops in irrigated lands in fair condition in some places. Condition of cattle and fodder supply continues unsatisfactory. Actual prices of food-grains and karbi at Nagar stationary.

Poona.—Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of cattle growing worse on account of insufficient fodder supply throughout the district. Want of drinking water also keenly felt in several villages. Price of jowari at Poona 17 lbs. 4 tolas, of bajri 16 lbs. 13-5 tolas, of karbi 71 3-7 lbs., and of hay 50 lbs. per rupee.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 5th May 1,900).—Harvesting of rabi crops completed in all talukas. Garden crops in fair condition in some places. Lands being ploughed for next season. Fodder supply plentiful and cheap. Karbi pouring in from Bijapur. Plough and milch cattle in fair condition, and other cattle poor but improving. Price of jowari slightly fallen in Sangola taluka and stationary elsewhere. Price of wheat at Sholapur 7 seers 15 chataks, of rice 9 seers 12 chataks, of jowari 8 seers 15 chataks, and of bajri 8 seers 15 chataks per rupee. Price of karbi fallen from Rs. 40 to Rs. 15 per 1,000 bundles.

Satara.—No rain during week. Preparation of lands for next season in progress throughout the district. Grain supply sufficient. Fodder and water scanty. Prices of food-grains stationary throughout the district except at Koregaon, where prices have risen. Prices of jowari and bajri at Satara 16 lbs. 20 tolas each and of karbi 53 lbs. per rupee.

Bijapur.—Rain during week 19 cents at Indi, 32 cents at Muddebihal, and 20 cents at Badami. Preparation of lands for next season in progress. Condition of agricultural stock fair in five talukas, and slightly affected in Indi, Sindgi, and Badami talukas owing to insufficiency of fodder. Average price of jowari 9 seers 14 chataks, of bajri 9 seers 7 chataks, of rice 2nd sort 8 seers 6 chataks, of tur dal 6 seers 14 chataks, and of karbi 151 lbs. per rupee.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 57 cents at Athni, 13 cents at Gokak, 9 cents at Chandgad, and 5 cents at Murgod. More rain badly wanted. Sowing of rice crops delayed in Belgaum, Sampgaon, and Khanapur talukas. Standing garden crops withering for want of moisture. Fodder supply getting dearer. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Dharwar.—Slight rain during week at eight stations, ranging from 85 cents at Dharwar to 8 cents at Ron; none at Navalgund, Gadag, Bankapur, Ranebennur and Kalghatgi. Preparation of lands for ansuing season continues in Dharwar, Navalgund, Bankapur, Ranebenur, Hangal and Kod talukas and Nargund petha. Sowing of rice retarded in Dharwar and Kalghatgi talukas for want of heavy showers. Condition of cattle fair; fodder supply reported to be scarce in seven talukas and water-supply deficient in six talukas. Prices of food-grains and karbi almost stationary.

Kanara.—Rain during week 73 cents at Haliyal and 21 cents at Yellapur. On coast ploughing of lands continues. Above ghats reaping of crops completed. Ploughing and sowing continues. Crops withering for want of rain in Supa petha. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Price of rice 18 lbs. 20 tolas, and of ragi 25 lbs. 15 tolas per rupee. Price of dry grass 12 annas a maund.

Rajkot.—Weather hot. Reaping of wheat, sowing of hot weather jowari, and irrigation of fodder crops progressing. Fodder extremely scarce, cattle being maintained on fodder crops. Average price of wheat 8 seers 8 tolas, of bajri 9 seers 11 tolas and of jowari 8 seers 70 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot. Price of bajri 8 and of jowari 9 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Lands being prepared for next season. Condition of agricultural stock unsatisfactory for want of fodder and water. Price of bajri 17, of jowari 19, of wheat 18, of rice superior 13, and of rice inferior 19 lbs. per British rupee.

A DENTAL authority estimates that 20,000,000 false teeth are annually made and sold in America, and this large output is supplemented by a demand for 40,000 ounces of pure gold, which is used for filling and for plates upon which to mount the teeth. The gold is valued at a million dollars. Dentistry in the States is carried to a high degree of perfection, great improvements being introduced constantly.

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

DIARY OF THE WAR.

Sept. 9, 1899. The Indian Contingent asked for.
" 25.—5,600 men, 18 guns, 2,950 animals, 330 vehicles, and 1,070 camp followers had been embarked at Bombay and Calcutta for South Africa.

Oct. 7.—The Reserves called out in the United Kingdom.
" 9.—The Boer Ultimatum presented to the British Agent at Pretoria, requiring the withdrawal of British troops from the frontier and that the British reinforcements at sea should not be landed at South African ports.
" 10.—The advanced guard of the Indian Contingent landed at Durban (3,400 miles from Bombay). Boer Ultimatum received, and reply sent. Free Staters cross into Natal.
" 11.—Laing's Nek occupied by Transvaal Boers.
" 12.—Western border crossed 40 miles south of Mafeking. Enemy cut railway and telegraph. British Agent leaves Pretoria.
" 13.—Boers shell an armoured train south of Mafeking. Lieut. Nesbitt and crew captured.
" 14.—Mafeking attacked. Enemy repulsed with loss. Newcastle abandoned.
" 15.—Railway destroyed and telegraph wires cut by Free Staters south of Kimberley.
" 20.—British victory at Glencoe. Our losses: Killed 36, wounded 191. General Symons mortally wounded.
" 21.—Elandslaagte. Another victory. British losses: Killed 51, wounded 210. The enemy lost 100 killed and wounded, with 200 missing and 300 captured. Commandant Viljoen killed and two guns taken by British.
" 24.—Enemy defeated at Rietfontein. Our casualties: Killed 12, wounded 103, missing 2. Successful sortie from Kimberley.
" 25.—Mafeking. General attack repulsed. Boer-lose 50 killed.
" 26.—Yule's column arrives at Ladysmith.
" 30.—Battle at Ladysmith. Two British battalions and a mountain battery captured by Boers. British losses: 300 killed and wounded. General Buller arrives Capetown.
" 31.—Mafeking. Second attack repulsed. Enemy lose heavily. Our casualties: 6 killed (3 officers) 5 wounded.

Nov. 2.—Ladysmith isolated. Telegraph wire cut. Fighting outside the town. Boer camp to the west shelled. Reported rout of Free Staters and capture of their camp. Cape Colony invaded by Free State Boers. Norval's Pont captured.
" 3.—Colenso evacuated. Martial law proclaimed in northern districts Cape Colony. Garrisons withdrawn from Stormberg and other stations.
" 7.—Kimberley. Bombardment commences.
" 9.—General attack on Ladysmith, Boers sharply repulsed. First Transport (Roslin Castle) arrives Capetown.
" 10.—Fighting Belmont, north of Orange River Station. Lt.-Col. Keith Falconer and Lt Wood killed.
" 15.—Armoured train from Estcourt shelled by Boers. Mr. Winston Churchill, news correspondent, and about 58 men taken prisoners.
" 23.—Battle near Belmont. Western Frontier. Boers routed. Over 80 killed. Forty prisoners taken, including German Commandant. British losses: 50 killed, 245 wounded, 2 missing.—Fight at Beacon Hill (Willow Grange). General Hildyard loses 11 killed, 67 wounded, 9 missing.
" 25.—Battle at Graspan. Four hours' desperate fighting. Boers driven back. British loss: 24 killed, 166 wounded, 7 missing. Kimberley. Brilliant sortie 5 men killed, and 25 wounded.
" 28.—Battle of Modder River. 8,000 Boers routed. Ten hours' desperate fighting. 4 Officers and 71 men killed, 19 officers and 374 men wounded. 7 men missing. Kimberley. Further sortie. British loss: Major Scott Turner and 21 killed. 31 wounded.

Dec. 8.—Ladysmith.—Brilliant sortie. Lombard's Kop. Gun Hill rushed. Big French gun and other artillery captured and destroyed. Boer automatic gun brought into camp.
" 9.—Reverse Stormberg, Gatacre misled by guides. 605 men and 2 guns captured by Boers (Irish Rifles, Northumberland Regt.).
" 10.—Another sortie from Ladysmith under Colonel Metcalfe. Big gun destroyed on Surprise Hill.
" 11.—Battle of Magersfontein. Lord Methuen fails to force the passage of the Modder. British losses: 152 killed, 697 wounded. 129 missing.
" 15.—Battle of Colenso. Sir Redvers Buller repulsed at the Tugela, with a loss of 1,097 officers and men killed, wounded, and missing.

Jan. 1.—General French defeats the Boers near Colesberg, Colonel Plicher, with Colonials, captures Boer camp and for

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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
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BY
TODARMAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazett," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....£100 1-2—1-8
3 per cent Rentes.....£100 3-4—1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan.....£110—1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities.....£93 7-8—1-16
Bar Silver in London..... 27 1-2 unchanged.
Do New York..... 60 1-8 "
Exchange on London at Paris.....25·18 1-2 plus 1-2
Do New York.....4·88 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "

COUNCILS.—At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 30,00,000 no bills were allotted, and only Rs 1,50,000 Telegraphic Transfers went at Rs. 1s. 4 1-32d., at which rate tenders received in full. Extra allotments of Rs. 20,000 bills on Bombay were given at 1s. 3 31-32d. and Rs. 40,000 on Madras at same rate.

The total amount of last week's sale came to Rs 3,40,000, the amount to be allotted next week being unaltered at Rs. 30,00,000.

EXCHANGE GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS AND SHARES.—All markets closed on account of the Moharrum. All other markets more or less closed for the same reason.

SEEDS—London quotes Brown Rapeseed 43s. 6d. May-June, Bombay, sellers firm.

COTTON.—The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 15,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 5,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed dull, Egyptian Fair brown 7 13-16—1-16 from 2nd May. Mid-Uplands in Liverpool unchanged.

COTTON in New York.—

Receipts at the Ports	4,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. Continent	2,000 bales.
Mid-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures month of Aug.	9·23 — 1
Do. do. December	8·04 — 3

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 10.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
State of communication:—
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.
Cable Mole St Nicolas Cape Haiti interrupted.
Cable San Domingo Curacoa interrupted. During this interruption telegrams for Venezuela will be despatched by steamer from Fort de France (Martinique) to la Guayra (Venezuela) on ninth instant and thereafter at intervals of four or five days.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State north of Bloemfontein and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.
From 25th ult.—All telegrams addressed to persons serving with field force in South Africa will be charged at the rate of Rs 1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed; secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown, and should not be addressed to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government Authorities at Capetown to addresses at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed. This also applies to state massages if address "Bombay for South Africa," but if addressed to any particular office there the usual state massage rates will apply. State or private messages addressed "Bombay for South Africa" cannot be accepted at special reduced rates if in code or cipher language.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	9	5	19 p.m.	18	31
Teheran	10	2	55 p.m.	0	7
Suez	10	2	55 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 10th May, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	45	0	1
" Karachi	0	5	0	1
" Madras	3	41	0	15

RAILWAY RETURNS.

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended, 21st April, 1900, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	24,000	50	27,550
Or per mile of Railway	31	210	...	241
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	54,032	4,67,534	1,935	5,23,551
Total for 16 weeks	57,532	4,91,534	2,935	5,51,101
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,536	28,586	35	31,157
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	203	..	221
Total to corresponding date do.	48,554	3,75,663	2,161	4,26,388

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 3,607
Increase to date.....„ 1,24,713

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,525 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, week ending 28th April, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,63,195	5,60,528	5,709	7,29,432
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	8,10,566

Decrease.....Rs. 81,134

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 28th April, 1900.

Description.	1900.	1899.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	1,130	1,056	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	52,541	48,546	3,995	...	56,873	...
Goods	2,07,480	1,15,505	91,975	...	14,44,284	...
Other earnings	9,537	18,489	..	8,952	...	42,679
Total for week	2,69,558	1,82,540	87,018	...	...	...
Aggregate	42,26,481	27,62,203	...	...	14,58,478	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	2,81,000	4,000	8,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	213	609	9	831
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,65,016	42,49,537	5,459	57,20,422
Total for 16 weeks	15,63,016	45,30,937	9,469	61,03,422
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	77,711	2,87,583	1,368	3,66,667
Per mile of Ry. do.	168	624	3	795
Total to corresponding date do.	13,25,660	38,62,678	67,401	52,55,739

Increase for the week.....Rs. 16,333
Ditto to date.....„ 8,47,683

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

VAUGHAN—May 6, at the Government Maternity Hospital Madras, the wife of Edwin A E Vaughan, Engineer Madras Ice Co, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 11, 1900.

WHEN Sir Redvers Buller declined to re-write his despatch, Lord Lansdowne stated that the Government would publish selections from the despatches. Did that mean that some despatches would be selected for publication and others kept back, or that parts of those published and not the whole, would be laid before Parliament? The silence of Sir Redvers Buller's despatch on certain points that seemed to require fuller elucidation, suggests that the process known as Bowdlerising was resorted to. Sir Charles Warren's despatch seems to warrant the same suspicion. The gallant officer who comes in for a lion's share of unstinted censure, was not asked for an explanation, and of course under the circumstances he was unable to give any. The reasons that in his judgment made it necessary to evacuate the Spion Kop at nightfall after holding on resolutely during a day of storm and stress, in which he had seen nearly half his force fall around him. Sir Alfred Hickman, apparently on the Colonel's authority, has publicly stated that at one moment the men gave way and began to surrender. The situation was only saved by "the good hard fighting man" rushing to the front exclaiming: "I command here! There must be no surrender. Men! follow me!" Before Thorneycroft had been appointed to the command of the hill, Sir Redvers Buller had himself witnessed a very similar scene; the men were giving way and efforts were made to rally them. He thereupon telegraphed to Sir Charles Warren: "Unless you put some really good hard fighting man on the top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft." We have seen what that indomitable soldier did to steady the men and hold the hill—until sundown. Was the position really tenable? General Buller hints at the limits practicable in an allocution conveyed personally to Sir Charles Warren:—"I went over to Sir C. Warren on the 23rd. I pointed out to him that I had no further report and no intimation of the special arrangements foreshadowed by this telegram of the 19th; that for four days he had kept his men continuously exposed to shell and rifle fire, perched on the edge of an almost precipitous hill, that the position admitted of no second line, and the supports were massed close behind the firing line in indefensible formations, and that a panic or sudden charge might send the whole lot in disorder down the hill at any moment. I said it was too dangerous a situation to be prolonged, and that he must either attack, or I should withdraw his force. I advocated, as I had previously done, an advance from his left. He said that he had the night before ordered General Coke to assault Spion Kop, but the latter had objected to undertaking a night attack on a position the road to which he had not reconnoitred, and added that he intended to assault Spion Kop that night."

That description applies with literal accuracy to Spion Kop, or rather to the spur of that great mountain which was mistaken for it, and surprised during the night. The Boers occupied the real Spion Kop in considerable force, with a strong artillery. The position our men held next day was a sheet of rock with an incline that made it quite unsuitable for artillery, or for entrenching. The marvel is that, assailed by the enemy in formidable numbers and with superior shell fire, it was possible to hold it even for a day. Sir Redvers' frank criticism of the position in which Warren had kept his men for four days, a position in which "a panic or a sudden charge might send the whole lot in disorder down the hill at any moment" applies with complete accuracy to Spion Kop. The men, according to Sir Alfred Hickman, had been incessantly marching or fighting for over twenty-four hours, without sufficient food, and what was worse in the extensive heat without water. The cramped position was encumbered with the wounded and the dead. General Buller had good reason for arriving at two conclusions, one that Colonel Thorneycroft acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the whole day and nearly saved the situation. The second was that preparations for the next day's fighting should have been organised during the day, and that as this was not done, Colonel Thorneycroft exercised a wise discretion. He knew nothing of Sir Charles Warren's intention to send up reinforcements with guns and sand bags and working parties of engineers in the night. Warren was equally uninformed as to the situation on the top, the signallers and their apparatus having been destroyed by the enemy's fire. General Coke reported to him that unless the artillery could silence the enemy's guns, the men on the summit could not stand another day's complete shelling and the situation was extremely critical. There is nothing to show that artillery on such an exposed position, where it would be dominated by the guns on the mountain in front, to say nothing of the rifle fire, would have held their ground. General Coke's statement implied something more than doubt on the point; in his view the situation was exceedingly critical. So critical was it that Colonel Thorneycroft must have been painfully aware that at any moment the men might again "begin to surrender," or, as General Buller feared, might be swept off the top by a panic or sudden charge. If that were so, as all the evidence goes to prove, how can it be maintained that Colonel Thorneycroft's assumption of responsibility was "unwarrantable and needless!"

Field Marshal Lord Roberts, in writing thus candidly, founded his conclusions on the despatches of officers of rank, neither of whom had visited the position. He was in a better position to judge whether the position could be held. He knew that it was completely exposed to a withering fire during the whole day, a fire certain to be resumed next day, and probably at intervals during the night. Sir Charles Warren's view that the position could have been held was an opinion only; he had not visited the summit, and except when late in the day he heard General Coke's discouraging view of the actual situation, he had nothing whatever to go by. He had not even the advantage of seeing the confusion in the early part of the day brought to order by the efforts of the officers. Sir Redvers Buller who witnessed that disquieting episode came promptly to the conclusion that the Kop might at any moment be swept clear unless some officer of exceptional grit were placed in command. The man in the street may well stand excused from attaching large importance to the *coup d'oeil* of a General officer whose positions during four days of incessant fighting elicit merciless comments of his superior officer, while Lord Roberts attributes to his want of administrative capacity in a great part in the Spion Kop fiasco.

THE enterprising correspondent of our Manchester contemporary, who is visiting the famine districts in India, devotes the whole of one letter and a portion of another to the subject of the penal minimum of relief. The wages, throughout the relief works, as he tells his readers, are paid in money, and they are based on a hypothetical ration of so much grain, salt, vegetables, condiments, and oil, a maximum and a minimum ration being fixed, and the whole adjusted to the prices of grain in the bazaar. A circular has been issued decreeing that all gangs performing less than half the maximum task—an imaginary standard, by the way, which no single gang had accomplished during the week in question—should be paid 25 per cent. below the minimum. So that instead of ten and a half annas, the former weekly minimum, the men and women in the defaulting gangs were getting seven and a half and the working children four and a half annas. Whether the people can subsist on this penal allowance without ripening for cholera and other famine diseases is a question which the correspondent decides in the negative and he urges it as an ominous fact that whilst the minimum is being cut down by a quarter—a minimum which assumes that only fifteen ounces of solid food a day will go into the stomachs of people who must work nine hours "between the rising and the setting of an Indian sun—cholera is on the march in Khandeish, and God help India if cholera attacks the famine camps." Our contemporary's special correspondent is less liable to allow sentiment to run away with his pen than the majority of travellers who come out for the first time. But it must be remembered that the official who knows the native and his requirements and has known him all his life is the best judge of the efficiency of the minimum allowance and the best appraiser of the value of the native's supplications and protestations. If, as the special correspondent says, the official declares "Ye are idle; ye are idle," it is a thousand chances to one that he is right, and if the labourer replies "Give me more food and I will do more work" he is saying the thing which is not. For the labouring man will of deliberate purpose do only so much work as is necessary to bring him a meal before he lies down for the rest of the day. The cry "give us more food and we will do more work" was intended for the ears of the correspondent, for those who cried out as the native official accompanying him explained, they imagined him to be a European official who had gone there to say that their allowances were not to be cut. On several occasions the special correspondent referred to the subject in conversation with the officials. They invariably cited the Code in reply and the Code does provide for most emergencies. But elasticity in applying those provisions is allowed to District Collectors. No doubt there are holes in the Code; but it is easier to criticise than to work, and easier for a peregrinating observer to be deceived than for an experienced official. The correspondent further points out that although the Code provides in a specific manner for the relief of taxation in a period like the present no attention is being paid to its instructions and the collection of revenue is going steadily on. We fancy there is some misunderstanding here. But as the correspondent, as we have said, is not a mere globe-trotter looking round for sensations, but an experienced journalist with a full sense of responsibility for that which he writes we would recommend to the notice of Government his allegations regarding the penal minimum and the ignoring of orders issued with regard to the suspension and remission of land revenue.

THE Bombay Forest Department administration reports contain some instructive chapters on the improvement of forest growth, a subject which is perhaps the most important of any department of forest administration. In North Thana division it appears natural reproduction is good and artificial reproduction is seldom required. If fires could only be kept out there would be nothing to complain of in the matter of natural regeneration. The same may be said of Central Thana. But in South Thana the seeding of forest trees in the Salsette taluka was very bad. As to Surat we find the natural reproduction is worse than ever in the Dangs owing to the continued prevalence of extensive fires and the increasing destructiveness of the Bhils. They cut down trees and set fire to the forests without fear of punishment. Neither the Indian Forest Act nor the Cattle Trespass is applicable to these people and they carry on their destruction without any hindrance. The protective establishment is helpless. It consists of three Rangers, three personal-guards, two round-guards and fifteen beat-guards, and this handful of men is expected to control an area of over seven hundred square miles. How futile are their efforts may be gathered from the fact that the whole area is burnt annually. Great attention is paid in the Northern Circle, which includes the Thana forests, to artificial reproduction, and in Central Thana we are pleased to find that in order to make planting more systematic a permanent nursery was established on the banks of the Waitarna river. In South Thana, forty-five khandis of teak and other kinds of seeds were sown and thirteen thousand teak seedlings obtained chiefly from occupancy land were transplanted in the forests. In addition to teak, seed of the East Indian walnut was collected for sowing. The tree is indigenous in the Thana forests and, as the report says, should be extensively distributed as it forms a very handsome wood for furniture, which will probably find a ready sale in the English market, and the possibility of creating a regular export trade in the East. Indian walnut from India is recommended as a subject well worthy the consideration of the Forest Department. At Surat great interest is taken in the work of artificial reproduction, and it is hoped that by this time close upon a lakh of seedlings are available in the nurseries. In the Central Division natural reproduction was practically nil during the year and not much was done in the way of artificial reproduction, but it is under consideration to start a large central nursery on forest ground within ten miles of Poona, close to the canal, or at an elevation suitable for irrigation from the canal water, the idea being to supply the forests of the Central Circle with seedlings from this nursery. The Southern Division natural reproduction was satisfactory, notwithstanding destruction by cattle and fire, but all attempts at artificial regeneration were most signal failures, nothing coming of operations in the nurseries. In Sind natural reproduction was generally poor, yet in lowlying country the results were very good, the authorities going further with respect to the Khebrani forest and Unarpur range declaring it to have been simply ideal. Operations in artificial reproduction were conducted on an extensive scale, but cannot be said to have been successful. It would almost appear as though the nurseries were established in some circles at all events without due regard to the suitability of the sites. Further attention should be directed to the matter for the results are anything but satisfactory.

THROUGHOUT India, except in Bengal Presidency, where plague is stationary, the disease is steadily decreasing. In Bombay Presidency there was a drop of 300 deaths, and apart from Bombay City there were only about 800 fatal cases. The epidemic in Karachi and Cutch is abating, no increase being recorded except in Janjira State, and there is no appreciable change in the districts. As an instance of the value of passenger inspection it may be mentioned that under the revised system 1,096 plague cases have been detected, 687 of whom have died. Although plague seems declining the mortality in such cities as Ahmedabad, Nagar, Surat, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, and Kopegaon is many times larger than the average death-rate. The matter has been brought under the notice of Government, but the special officers appointed are of opinion it is due to an unusual amount of ordinary sickness. In Bombay City there is a small but encouraging decrease in the total mortality for the past week. The death-rate is still over 100 per thousand, but this is due to the abnormal amount of sickness and a continued heavy mortality from zymotic diseases. Small-pox is still prevalent, more especially in northern parts of the island; deaths from measles are lessening, but remittent fever of a malignant type is present. Deaths from cholera total at 23, but is it probable they occurred chiefly among people who have fled from infected areas in the mofussil. Diarrhœa and dysentery carry off many more victims than usual, the average for the former being multiplied nearly four times. The course of the plague epidemic is about the same as it was last year. The principal areas affected are Mandvie, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri, as out of a total of 340 deaths they account for 89.

RAILWAY receipts this week show an increase over the corresponding period of last year by seven and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. Towards this result the Rajputana-Malwa line contributed two lakhs; the East Indian, Bengal-Nagpur, Indian-Midland and the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways, each over a lakh. Foremost among the lines whose results compare badly with last year's are the Oudh and Rohilkand and the Great Indian Peninsula system, the former losing Rs. 1,87,908 and the latter Rs. 2,71,438.

YESTERDAY afternoon his Excellency Colonel Galhardo, the Governor-General-elect of Portuguese India, accompanied by his wife, his two daughters, Captain Guilherme Galhardo, Captain Compass and Captain E. A. Morgues, Aides-de-Camp, left Bombay for Marmagao by the down Poona passenger train. The departure was private. A few gentlemen were present at the Victoria Termious to see the Governor-General off. Amongst those present were Dr. J. Pollen, I. C. S., Commissioner of Customs; Dr. DeGama; Dr. Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal; Dr. Pinto and Mr. A. J. De Souza.

MR. F. C. MACRAE has been appointed a member of the Bombay Improvement Trust, vice Mr. P. B. Savile, resigned.

THE Government have agreed to the recomendations of Mr. Biggs, who was brought from England to report on the condition of the organ in the Town Hall. The work will be taken in hand at once.

A SERVANT has justdied at Matheran from plague. As is known, every servant arriving at the hill station must be provided with a certificate certifying he has been under observation for ten days in Bombay The man in question produced the certificate, but inquiries show that he only passed through Bombay from his house in Ratnagiri district. An enquiry as to the source of the certificate is taking place.

THE Indian Government Telegraph steamer Patrick Stewart, Captain W. A. Tindall, sailed yesterday for Karachi.

LIEUTENANT J. L. MARJORIBANKS, M.B., I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Sukkur, pending further orders.

MR. JOSEPH BOCARRO has been appointed Portuguese translator to Government, vice Mr. F. X Da Silva, deceased.

CAPTAIN S. H. BARNETT M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been appointed Resident Surgeon, St. George's Hospital Bombay vice Major J. G. Hojel.

MR. J. SLADE, B. A., (OXON.) I.C.S., has been appointed to act as Collector and District Registrar Shikarpur, during the absence of Mr. H. C. Mules.

MR. A. G. EDIE has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer in East Khandesh. Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks has been placed under the orders of Mr. Edie.

SOME time ago when some of the ministers of the Sultan of the Maldives were returning home by H. M. S. "Marathon," Mr. Dadabhoy Nasserwanjee attempted to go to the Maldives by the same vessel, having been, it was stated at the time, appointed Private Secretary to the Sultan. Mr. Nasserwanjee, it was alleged, belonged to one of the rival factions of Bombay merchants trading with the Maldives and the Commander refused to take him. However, he went to the Maldives by another vessel, but the Commander of the "Marathon" forcibly got hold of him, and took him back to Ceylon. He petitioned the Governor and the Major-General but without redress. He has now gone to law. Messrs. P. D. and T. D. Mack on behalf of Mr. Dadabhoy Nasserwanje have filed an action in the District Court of Colombo against Captain George Mosteyn Field of H.M.S. "Marathon," for the recovery of Rs. 75,000 as damages.

MR. H. PAGE, I.C.S., Assistant Judge, Karachi, has been invested with Appellate Jurisdiction under Section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869.

THE appointment of Mr. J. L. Britto to act as Second Deputy Registrar and Commissioner for taking affidavits, during the absence of Mr. W. J. Howard has been confirmed.

MR. W. A. TALBOT, Deputy Conservator of Forests, first grade, has been granted extension for one month of the fifteen months' furlough granted in January 1899.

MR. W. E. YOUNG has been appointed to act as Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, in Sind, during the absence of Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji.

LIEUTENANT L. T. R. HUTCHINSON, I.M.S., 9th Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to act as Residency Surgeon, Baroda, in addition to his own duties.

CAPTAIN J. H. MCDONALD M.B., C.M., I.M.S., has been appointed personal assistant to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, vice Captain Burnett.

LIEUTENANT R. GARDINER, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, has been appointed Cantonment Magistrate at Ahmedabad in addition to his military duties, vice Major F. W. J. Caulfield. Lieutenant Gardiner has been also appointed a First-class Magistrate in the Ahmedabad District and Judge of the Small Causes Court in Ahmedabad Cantonment.

THE following appointments in the General Department have been made, vice Mr. A. F. Maconochie and Mr. K. R. Bomanji, promoted:—Mr. S. E. Arthur I.C.S., and Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I.C.S., to be first assistants; Mr. L. J. Mountford, I.C.S. to be second assistant and seconded; Mr. B. A. Brendon, I.C.S., to be second assistant; Mr. Thakurdas Mathuradas to be second assistant.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 8 was 17,37, giving a death-rate of 107·32 per annum per thousand as against 69·79 the corresponding period of last year, and 43·78 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 194 died from fevers; 340, plague; 33, small-pox; 17, measles; 23, cholera; 3, leprosy; 182, phthisis; 83, diseases of the nervous system; 279, affections of the respiratory organs; 167, diarrhœa; 55, dysentery; 41, still-born; 127, old age and debility, 20, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 63; Brahmin, 36; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 12; Hindu of other caste 911; Hindu low caste, 205; Musalman, 417; Parsee, 33; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 35; Eurasian, 3; European 2; Negro-African, 4; other and unknown castes, 7. The total number of births was 181 as against 153 the corresponding period of last year, and 207 the average over the past five years.

IT is not unlikely that Colonel Curzon Wyllie will succeed Sir A. Talbot as Resident in Kashmir in the autumn.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CRAIGIE, officiating in command of the Sind District, proceeds home on three months' privilege leave.

THE Legislative Session, Simla, this year is likely to be a very colourless one, as no new Bills of any importance are contemplated.

THE Bengal Chamber of Commerce has asked the local Government for a Commission of Enquiry into the managment of the Calcutta Port Trust.

THE total mtortality in Calcutta on Tuesday was 121 against and average of 62 cases. The plague reports show 27 cases and 24 deaths.

IT is probable that stops will be now taken to revive the question of the rate of promotion in the Staff Corps owing to the rapid promotion in the British service due to the war.

MR. H. S. WILDEBLOOD, Executive Engine, leaves Naini Tal immediately to take up the eligible appointment of engineer to the Kashmir State in which he is succeeding M. Nethersole.

MR. UPCOTT, Secretary to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, proceeds on three months' leave in July to September, and Mr. Becher, Accountant-General, will act for him.

THE Mr. Tweedie who has been Gazetted to a commission in the 1st Gloucesters, and been ordered to join his regiment at the front is Mr. J. L. F. Tweedie, a second grade Inspector of Police, stationed at Ajmere. He formerly held a commission in the Militia.

SERGEANT-MAJOR C. M. MARSHAM of Lumsden's Horse, who was wounded in the recent action at Karee Siding, is one of the famous Behar cricketers of that name, and greatly distinguished himself in all departments of the game when up at Calcutta with the Behar Wanderers' team last Christmas.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Monday fell to 75. Thirty-one fresh cases of plague with 27 deaths from the same cause were reported. The officer commanding the 12th (K-i-G) Regiment has been authorised to pitch twenty tents for the use of followers segregated on account of plague in the lines at Alipore.

AN outbreak of enteric fever has occurred on board the steamer Fort Salisbury now lying at the Kidderpore Docks. During the past three or four days seventeen European seamen engaged on the vessel have been removed to the Hospital. Of this number two have died. The remaining fifteen are in a dangerous condition.

THE mofussil member of the Bengal Provincial General Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund have been asked by Government to act as a nucleus for the formation of district Committees, and it is suggested that all members of the Provincial Committee should use their influence in encouraging people to subscribe to the Fund, and in acquainting the publish with its object and scope

THE daily average number of famine relief workers in the Punjab for the week ended the 21st April was as follows:—Hissar, 61,507; Rohtak, 24,322; Gurgaon, 10,263; Delhi, 1,891; Karnal, 6,991, Multan, 230; Lahore, 268; and Shahpur, 4,668. The total famine expenditure up to date was Rs. 196,251 in Hissar Rs. 47,362 in Rohtak, Rs. 19,819 in Gurgaon, Rs. 15,342 in Karnal, and Rs. 16,669 in Shahpur.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 5th instant again show a marked decrease, the total number of deaths being 1,771, as compared with 2,498 in the preceding week. The following are the principal figures: Bombay City, 359 deaths against 448; Bombay districts, 507 against 693; Karachi, 187 against 284; Calcutta, 252 against 343; Bengal 357 against 595; Aden, 64 against 86. There were no deaths, in the N.-W. P. Rajputana, or Central India.

A NOTICE has been issued by the Vice President of the Kashmir State Council, announcing the opening of the route from Bandipur to Skardu, via the Deosai plains. All transport or supplies required should be arranged for privately and without the aid of the local State officials. Travellers, however, may apply to the Assistant Commissary General on special duty at Bandipur for transport only under certain conditions, but supplies should in every case be arranged for privately before starting.

PASSENGERS proceeding Home by British India boats from Karachi will be interested in the following notification published by Captain W. G. Richard, I. M. S., Special Port Health Officer at Karachi:—

"Owing to the difficulty of thoroughly examining out-going vessels when a large number of visitors are present on them, the public are earnestly requested to say "good-bye" to their friends and relatives on shore. Passes will be granted to necessary attendants on the sick and to one relative or friend of any lady travelling alone, provided they present themselves at the medical examination and receive a visitor's pass signed by the Special Port Health Officer or the Port Health Officer. Applications for such passes should be made at the time of medical examination only. First and Second Class Saloon passengers by British India Steamers will with their servants, be examined at the Special Port Health Officer's bungalow on Tuesdays, and Saturdays, from 2-30 to 3 p.m., and on Thursdays from 4-30 to 5 p.m."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

SPEECH BY LORD SALISBURY.

ARMING THE NATION.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Lord Salisbury, speaking at the annual dinner of the Primrose League, eulogised the careful neutrality of all the Powers.

Nevertheless, as regards the future, he said, we must rely solely on our own strength as the military efficacy of the great nations was increasing daily.

He questioned the wisdom of trusting to our Navy alone and as conscription was unacceptable, he urged the creation of Rifle Clubs everywhere.

The responsibility rested with the people to ensure the security of the country by placing it in the position of an armed nation.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON KROONSTADT.

LONDON, MAY 10.

Reuter wiring from Welgelegen on 9th inst. says the British arrived that morning unopposed. The enemy had their guns in position north of the river, but are retiring.

THE OPERATIONS ROUND THABANCHU.

Reuter wiring from Thabanchu on the 9th inst. says the Boers have removed the head-quarters of the force lately here from Ladybraud to Clocolan and are occupying strong positions in the vicinity of Mequatling Nek.

General Rundle and General Brabant occupy various strategic points, securing the country south of the line from Winburg to Ladybrand.

BRITISH CROSS THE ZAND RIVER.

LATER.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated to-day, says we are now across the Zand River. The enemy is still holding a strong position, but we are gradually pushing them back.

PROCLAMATION BY GENERAL BULLER.

LONDON, MAY 10.

The "Morning Post," in a despatch from Ladysmith, says that General Buller has issued a Proclamation in which he says that he will lay before the authorities the cases of all Natalians who surrender with a view to their lenient treatment.

FREE STATERS SURRENDERING.

A "Times" telegram from Smaldeel says that since the passage of the Vet River by the British considerable numbers of Free Staters have voluntarily surrendered.

FOREIGNERS LEAVING THE TRANSVAAL.

A "Times" telegram from Lourenzo Marques says that large numbers of foreigners are now quitting the Transvaal, including officers and ambulance men.

LADYBRAND AND FICKSBURG ABANDONED BY THE BOERS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

Reuter (Maseru) states that the Boers have abandoned Ladybrand and Ficksburg.

LORD ROBERTS ASKS FOR MORE INFANTRY.

PROSPECTS OF PACIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 10.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires, 9th May:—I am informed that Lord Roberts has just wired for more Infantry. More battalions are to be despatched forthwith. Although the War Office is amazed at the insatiable demands, it is resolved not to give ground for complaint. On the average eight transports per month are now being despatched, mainly with remounts, besides small draft, including 200 Grenadiers.

Remounts continue to arrive in large numbers from Canada, the United States, Argentina and Australia. Some 6,500 men and 2,500 horses are due at Table Bay this month.

The War Office declares that hostilities are not likely to conclude before September at the earliest. The prospects of pacification are not promising and the enforcement of precautions in the Transvaal will be far more difficult than in the Free State.

A Capetown correspondent reports a skirmish between patrols at Elandslaagte. General Buller is completing his transport and is preparing to move. General Pole-Carew reached Vet River on Saturday after a march of nineteen miles. He found the enemy, under Lucas Meyer, holding the river. The 84th and 85th Batteries unmasked the Boer guns, and they carried on an artillery duel across the river all day. The 84th proceeded to the right to engage the new guns and opened on the flank, covering some excellent work by Macdonald's Brigade and 85th. They were reinforced by a couple of 4·7 naval guns, two 12-pounders and two five-inch siege guns.

General Hutton was engaged on the left and drove the enemy out of the river-bed with his pom-poms, the whole force subsequently crossing. Twenty-six of the West Australians circled the kopje unseen on their own initiative, and bayoneted the enemy in the rear. In fact the Canadians, New South Walers, New Zealanders and Queenslanders vied with each other, their determination to grapple with the enemy, who galloped aimlessly about in their endeavours to escape from the galling cross-fire. Night fell with the fighting apparently unfinished, but the whole of the enemy fled during the night. Meanwhile General Hutton discovered explosives along the railway near Smaldeel, and captured a Maxim and twelve prisoners. The Smaldeel farms, which were strictly searched, are described as miniature arsenals.

Accounts of the capture of Brandfort prove that it was the result of an admirable combined movement. The Boers and Foreign Legion were almost smashed. The towns-people declare that the Irish-American Brigade was unmanageable. The engineers are repairing the serious damages promptly. One bridge and four culverts were completed in thirty hours.

The prisoners captured at Boshof surrendered a copy of Colonel Villebois de Mareuiel's illustrated plan of attck, the main features of which were double flank attacks at dawn by horsemen who were to be grouped in tens, electing their own chiefs and firing volleys, to be followed by a French echelon charge, with a view to completing the British panic. The rifles were to be used as bayonets.

A Mafeking message, dated the 29th April, says fever is abating. The Commissariat have commenced to manufacture horse flesh sausages, reserving certain foodstuffs for extremities. The quality of the ration is poor. Everybody is going about with an empty stomach and a pinched face. Lieutenant Stewart of the Staff Corps, who was missing at Sanna's Post is now a prisoner in Pretoria.

THE FAMINE.

THE DECREASE IN BOMBAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 10.

The famine returns this week show a heavy falling off in the numbers under relief in the Bombay Presidency owing to the scare caused by the cholera outbreak. The epidemic has spread over a wide area and terrible reports are arriving of its severe position around Ahmedabad. People in some of the villages are dying faster than their bodies can be disposed of. The Bombay Government have just asked for seven additional military officers who will be deputed to assist in organising measures to prevent the further spreading of the evil but intimately connected as the outbreak apparently is with the pollution of water-supplies owing to drought it is doubtful whether much can be done. Elsewhere throughout India the little change in regard to the famine which has taken place the most noticeable feature is the further rise of 59,000 in the Central Provinces and the falling off in Central India, Rajputana and the Punjab. The change in Central India is probably more nominal than real, that in Rajputana and the Punjab is due to emigration of labourers from Government works to seek employment in the Northern Punjab districts, where harvesting operations are going on.

MILITARY ITEMS.

Particulars of the concessions recently made to widows and orphans of departmental officers with honorary rank of senior assistant surgeons and warrant officers of Indian departments in regard to pensions are published. They do not apply to widows whose husbands died prior to 1st April last.

It is notified that with effect from 1st April last, two squadron or wing officers are added to the permanent establishment of each native cavalry and infantry regiment in India, including the Central India Horse and the Hyderabad Contingent, but, excepting the Malwa Bhil Corps, the Bhopal Battalion, the Meywar Bhil Corps, the Merwara Battalion, the Deoli Irregular Force and the Erinpura Irregular Force, to which one wing officer only is added. The existing practice of appointing officers to officiate for absentees is simultaneously abolished. Further addition of one wing officer also is notified from the same date to the permanent establishment of all regiments of native infantry belonging to Bengal and Punjab Commands, except the Bhopal Battalion.

OBITUARY.

Captain Fischer, 22nd Madras Infantry, employed on famine duty, died suddenly yesterday at Wardha from failure of the heart's action.

THE MOHURRUM IN POONA.

POONA, MAY 10.

The Mohurrum festival passed off quietly this afternoon. About 130 taboots were drowned in the Sangam river. This year a great number of Hindus took part in the festival. Mr. Kennedy, District Superintendent of Police, was present. The temples in the city were guarded by armed police. Mr. Carvalho City Magistrate, and another Special Magistrate were present near Sanwarwada, where all the taboots assembled. One company of 7th Bombay Infantry and half a squadron of the 1st Bombay Lancers, were kept in readiness in their lines.

DARING DACOITY AT PATAS.

A RAMOSEE KILLED.

A daring dacoity occurred at the village of Patas on the 4th instant. The dacoits broke open houses of Bunias and cultivators and carried away a large amount of property. In the scuffle one ramosee was killed.

A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

A serious accident occurred this morning at Morris tube practice range at Ghorpuri belonging to the Shropshire Light Infantry. A soldier of that regiment, named Williams, was accidentally shot in the head by a comrade. The wounded man was immediately sent to the auxiliary hospital.

THE ASHANTI RISING.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" wires:—Sir Frederick Hodgson, telegraphing from Kumassi, on the 3rd instant, states that several thousand rebels were attacking the fort for four hours. The Haussas were compelled to evacuate the cantonment and concentrate in the fort, but ultimatly routed their assailants with heavy loss. Twenty-two of our natives were killed. A contingent of the Lagos Constabulary arrived, having cut their way through 8,000 enemy during two days' fighting. The present occupants of the fort number 360, including eighteen Europeans. There is plenty of food and the weather is fair.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS

ADEN, MAY 9.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arabia, with the homeward mails of the 5th instant, arrived here at 10 p. m., to-day.

SUEZ, MAY 10.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Sobraon, with the outward mails of the 4th instant, left here at 11 p.m., yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

NAPLES, MAY 9.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Rewa left here this morning.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay, via Karachi, on the afternoon of the 9th instant and is expected here on the 19th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee paper	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

THE hired transport Nankin, belonging to the P. and O. Company, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cape Town, which port she left on the 16th April with two hospital assistants on board and called at Simons Town and Galle en route.

The hired transport Ujina, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company, Captain J. Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from East London, which port she left on the 19th April, and called at Galle. During the voyage from Galle she experienced fresh N.-W. breeze and fine weather and thick haze over the land.

The hired transport Lindula, Captain W. L. Stewart, arrived in harbour, on Wednesday evening, from Cape Town, having left that port on the 12th inst. She has brought Government fittings. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS.

IN the "Manchester Guardian" for April 20th the following accounts of the cricket prospects of most of the English counties are given:—

SURREY.

There is one vital change in connection with the Surrey Eleven, Mr. K. J. Key having resigned the ptaincy and been succeeded by Mr. D. L. A. Jephson No reason has been given for Mr. Key's retirement, but possibly after many years play he finds county cricket too great a tax on his time. Certainly he is not giving up by reason of age, for though he first appeared in the Surrey Eleven in the season of 1882, being then a boy at Clifton, he is not yet thirty-six. He led the Surrey Eleven for six seasons, following Mr. John Shuter as captain in 1894. In these six seasons Surrey did great things, holding the championship in 1894 and 1895, standing fourth with a very good record in 1896, second to Lancashire in 1897, fourth in 1898, and winning back the first position in 1899. Though not ranking among quite the greatest of Surrey batsmen, Mr. Key, taking one year with another, has done splendid work for the county, proving himself over and over again invaluable under difficulties. He was especially successful in the season of 1887, when he came out at the top of the batting with an average of over 50. In taking the captaincy Mr. Jephson will have a great responsibility, but he knows the game so well that there is little fear of his being found wanting. As regards batting, Surrey are sure this season to be very strong, but as to the bowling the outlook is by no means so certain, so much depending on Richardson and Lockwood. It remains to be seen whether Richardson will to any extent recover the ground he lost last year, but it is good news that Lockwood, who was far from well during the winter, is just now in excellent health. The constitution of of the eleven will be much the same as before. The programme is even heavier than usual, as, in addition to out and home matches with all the first-class counties, two matches with Cambridge, and one with Oxford, Surrey have arranged two fixtures with the London County Club and one with the West Indians. The team will thus have a very busy time of it. The season at the Oval begins on Monday, when, if the weather be fine, the first match with the London County Club may be depended on to draw thousands of holiday makers. This experiment of having an Easter Monday match is not entirely a new thing at the Oval, Gloucestershire having appeared there at Easter fourteen years ago. The match with Yorkshire at the Oval on the 26th of July has been given to Brockwell for his benefit, and a big success is only a question of weather. Brockwell's powers were rather slow to ripen but, as everyone knows, he has during the past few years been one of the most brilliant members of the eleven. He was first tried for Surrey in 1886, but it was not till 1894 that he reached his present rank as a batsman. His benefit comes at a very appropriate time, his value to the eleven having never been more conclusively shown than it was last summer. Over and above his fine batting, he was for several weeks, with Lockwood lame and Richardson out of form, the best bowler on the side. Personally one of the most popular of players, Brockwell has everyone's goodwill. Surrey's first county match is fixed for the 7th of May, at the Oval, against Warwickshire, and the last one is against Derbyshire at the same ground on the 30th of August. The date of the Gentlemen and Players match—the only important fixture at the Oval outside Surrey's own engagements—is July 9.

MIDDLESEX.

Beyond the fact that the programme has been extended by the arrangement of matches with Essex, there is very little news with regard to Middlesex. Mr. M'Gregor will again captain the eleven, and so far as is known at present all the men who played under his leadership last year will be available. As is always the case, the team is bound to be stronger in August than in the earlier part of the season, as Mr. James Douglas Mr. R. N. Douglas, and Mr. C. M. Wells are never free for county cricket before the public school holidays. The hopes of Middlesex cricketers this season are to a large extent centred on Albert Trott, whose inclusion in the eleven has so far been attended with such brilliant results. Trott has spent the winter in England, and is going to do a little private coaching before the season begins. The Whit-Monday match at Lords with Somerset is to be played for the benefit of J. T. Hearne, and every effort will be made to render the event as big a success, as possible Hearne came out for Middlesex in 1890, and quickly proved himself the best bowler the county had possessed since the time of the late George Howitt. Year after year he has done splendid work for Middlesex, and though last summer he undoubtedly showed signs of having passed his best, he is still young enough to recover his form. He returned to England a week or two back, after having, in company with William Brockwell fulfilled a winter engagement in India with the Maharajah of Patiala.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Warwickshire will have a busy season, their county fixtures comprising out-and-home matches with Surrey, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Derbyshire, Hampshire, Leicestershire, and Worcestershire. They will also meet the West Indian team and have two games with Mr. Grace's London County Club Eleven from the Crystal Palace. Mr. Bainbridge, who, owing to a damaged wrist, could not play during a considerable part of last season, will again captain the eleven, and it is probable that Mr. T. S. Fishwick will play regularly. Mr. A. C. S. Glover, however, has not returned from his honeymoon tour in India and Japan, and it is not expected that he will be available before August. All the professionals who assisted the county last year will be able to play again, and the general prospects are considered hopeful. Though their Whit-Monday match was ruined by rain, Warwickshire had in a financial sense a highly successful season last year, the presence of the Australians in two matches at Birmingham proving a great attraction. On the year's working there was a profit of £573, as against only £52 in 1898 and a loss of £98 in 1897.

KENT.

Kent have a programme of twenty-two county matches, an increase of two upon last year's list. They are playing Hampshire, and Worcestershire, but are not this year meeting Warwickshire. The county matches at home are, as usual, distributed over several grounds, three being played at Canterbury, three at Tonbridge, two at Catford, two at Blackheath, and one at Maidstone. Sussex and Middlesex will be met during the Tonbridge Week in June, and Lancashire and Surrey will be the oppcnents during the Canterbury Week. Mr. J. R. Mason will continue to captain the eleven, and will at different times have all last year's players under him except Mr. R. O'H. Livesay and Mr. L. J. Fleming, who are away at the war in South Africa. Walter Wright has finished his career as an active player, so far at least as first-class matches are concerned, and has been appointed one of the county umpires. A new pavilion is being built on the Canterbury ground, at a cost of about £3,000. This new pavilion will provide seating accommodation in front and on the roof for about 600 people. At the Tonbridge ground a new telegraph office will be put up. The second-match of the Canterbury Week will be played for the benefit of F Martin, the left-handed bowler who has for years past done such good work for the county.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. G. L. Jessop, who has succeeded Mr. Troup as captain of the Gloucestershire Eleven, writes that there is not at present very much to say as to the prospects of his country. Nothing will be seen of Mr. Troup this year, as he has been obliged to return to his duties in India, and Mr C O H Sewell is only expected to play in one match. All the other players, however, who appeared regularly for the team last year after Mr Grace resigned the captaincy, will be available from time to time, together with Mr. A G Richardson and Mr J A Bealing, the latter of whom has played a few times during the past two or three seasons As regards new professionals, Huggins of Clifton, will receive a trial, and Spry, who made his first appearance last July against Warwickshire, may be of some assistance. Huggins is a right-handed bowler a little above medium pace, and Spry a slow right-handed bowler somewhat similar in style to Mr. F G Bull, of Essex. In the event of Board meeting with any accident during the season, there are two wicket-keepers to fall back upon—Barroughs, who has been put on the M C C staff at Lords, and Bennet, of Cheltenham. Gloucestershire cricketers are already busy, practice having been in progress at the County ground at Bristol for a fortnight. Mr. C. L. Townsend is vice captain.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

From Nottingham there is little or no news beyond the fact that all the men who played last year will again take the field, and that the Trent Bridge ground promises to be in capital condition. The programme of county matches will be a little longer than that of last year, as fixtures with Leicestershire are to be revived. Arthur Shrewsbury, as a supplementary benefit to the one he had in 1893, is to receive half the proceeds of the Surrey match at Trent Bridge on Whit-Monday. In one respect Notts start the season under happy circumstances, the membership of the club now numbering over 2,100. As regards the prospects of the eleven, a great deal will depend on the two young bowlers, John Gunn and Wass. No matter how many runs Arthur Shrewsbury, William Gunn, Mr. A. O. Jones and Mr. Dixon may get, their batting alone will not win matches. The usual colts' match is to be played on Monday and Tuesday at Trent Bridge. The Duke of Portland is president of the club this season.

HAMPSHIRE.

Dr. Russell Bencraft writes that he has not much news at present as to the prospects of Hampshire during the coming season. Hampshire is likely to suffer more than any other county from the war, Major Poore, Colonel Spens, Mr. C Heseltine, Mr. E. I. M. Barrett, and Webb being all away in South Africa. Under these circumstance, it is quite impossible to say how the team will be constituted, but it is hoped that Captain Wynyard and Captain Quinton will assist the eleven when they can get away from Sandhurst. It is peculiarly unfortunate that the team should be in such an unsettled state, as the programme is a very heavy one. In addition to all the old matches, fixtures have been arranged with Kent.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Worcestershire have a capital programme, out-and-home matches having been arranged with Yorkshire, Sussex, Surrey, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Gloucestershire, Middlesex, Hampshire, Warwickshire, Kent, and Derbyshire, while, in addition, Worcestershire will meet the West Indians at Worcester, Oxford University at Oxford, the M.C.C. at Lord's and the London County Club at the Crystal Palace. H. K. Foster will again captain the eleven, and, so far as we know, will have most of the old players around him. He will, however, sadly miss his brother, W. L. Foster, who has been serving all through the war under Lord Methuen, and is still at the front.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Somerset like Hampshire will suffer a good deal from the war. Captain Hedley, Mr. H. T. Stanley, Mr. F. A. Phillips, and — Griffin being all away in South Africa. As a set-off against these losses, however, Mr. L. C. H. Palairet, who has fully recovered from the operation that kept him out of the cricket field last season, will play again, and the young Surrey professional, Braund, will some time during the summer—we do not know exactly when—be qualified by residence, Braund batted so splendidly on three occasions last year against the Australians that great things are hoped of him. Mr. Gerald Fowler will also be available, and Mr. R. C. N. Palairet may be able to play more frequently than he did last season. A good deal is naturally hoped of Mr. C. A. Bernard, who last year came out third in the batting, with an average of 33. Mr. S. M. J. Woods is in the best of health, and altogether Somerset's prospects are thought to be a little better than usual. Nothing great, however, can be done till the bowling is strengthened.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derbysbire have arranged out and-home matches with Surrey, Yorkshire, Notts, Lancashire, Hampshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Essex, Worcestershire, and the London County Club, and single matches with the M.C.C. at Lord's and the West Indians at Derby—a very full and satisfactory programme. The home matches with Lancashire and Warwickshire are to be played at Glossop and those with Notts and Worcestershire at Chesterfield, the idea being to diffuse the interest in the doings of the eleven as widely as possible instead of centralising it in Derby. All the players who assisted Derbyshire last year will be ready to play again except Mr. R. Kenward, who has gone out to South Africa with the Imperial Yeomanry. Among the new players likely to be tried for the team are Mr. E. Lawton, Mr. R. S. Pink, Cadman, England, and Green. Mr. Pink, England, and Green are medium-pace bowlers.

LONDON COUNTY CLUB.

Mr. W. G. Grace has arranged a capital list of matches for the London County Club, and as it has been ruled by the M. C. C. that the fixtures are to be included in the first-class averages a difficulty which stood in his way last season will be removed. The fourteen matches on the list comprise out and home engagements with Surrey, Worcestershire, Warwickshire, Derbyshire the M. C. C. and Ground, and Cambridge University and single games with Oxford University at Oxford and the West Indians at the Crystal Palace. At the annual meeting at the Palace last Monday the committee reported that the membership of the club now exceeds 750, and that a part from the matches of public interest fifty club games had been arranged for the coming season. During the winter the ground has been partially relaid and generally improved, and it is already open for practice.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

As regards University cricket the information to hand is not quite so full as usual. At Cambridge, T. L. Taylor is the new captain, and will have with him for certain four members of last year's eleven—S. H. Day, E. R. Wilson, A. E. Hind, and J. Daniell. E. F. Penn has gone to the front, and there seems to be some doubt as to L. J. Moon. G. L. Jessop, J. H. Stogdon, H. H. B. Hawkine, and G. E. Winter have gone down, and will have no further connection with Cambridge cricket. Of the Seniors who have not yet succeeded in getting into the eleven, the most prominent are R. N. R. Blaker, T. G. O. Cole, A. M. Sullivan, W. K. P. French, and W. B. Richardson. Of these players both Sullivan and French scored well in some of the trial matches at the beginning of last season. The only Freshmen whose names have reached us are E. M. Dowson, of Harrow; W. D. Black, of Harrow; G. H. S. Fowke, Uppingham; P. L. Hollins, Eton; N. Spicer, Leys School; D. R. Bedell-Sivright, Fettes; and F. Young, Westminster. Many others, however, were mentioned at the end of last summer as likely to be in residence at Cambridge this year. Dowson, of course, in right of his school record, towers above the other Freshmen. It is no flattery to describe him as by far the most remarkable cricketer who has played for Harrow since F. S. Jackson and MacLaren. Last year, his fifth season in the Harrow Eleven, he had a capital record, scoring 347 runs, with an average of 43, and taking 46 wickets at a cost of little more than 14 1-2 runs each. Given good health, he can hardly fail to get his blue at the first time of asking, and great things will be expected of him. Fowke, who played four times for Leicestershire, showed first-rate form for the Uppingham Eleven last season, heading the batting with an average of 46, and coming out second in bowling with 37 wickets for about 17 1-2 runs apiece. He has been described as good enough for any team, and though this may be an over-sanguine estimate, he ought on his form to have an excellent chance of getting into the Cambridge Eleven. Black was one of the least prominent members of the Harrow Eleven, but Young—playing, it is true, agains far inferior opponents—did excellent work at Westminster, being top of the batting averages and second in bowling.

At Oxford the outlook is very hopeful as eight members of last year's eleven are still in residence. The new captain is R. E. Foster. H. B. Champain, the captain last year, is still available, but is hardly likely to play except in some of the later matches. The side however, though strong in batting, stands in urgent need of new bowing and in this direction every effort will have to be made to find fresh talent. Among the Seniors who have not yet found places in the eleven the only bowlers are H. White, R. E. More, F. H. Mitchell, and R. A. Williams. Several Seniors have shown excellent form in batting, but there will not be much room for new batsmen in the team. Of the Freshmen, the cricketers with the best reputations from public schools are H. G. Wyld, of Harrow; R. S. Darling of Winchester; and W. Pindlay, the Eton wicket-keeper. Wyld batted splendidly for Harrow last year, beating Dowson in the averages, and Darling, of Winchester, also came out the top of the list. Oxford have a capital list of fixtures, playing Sussex, Worcestershire, Somerset, the London County Club, and Mr. A. J. Webbe's Eteven at home, and afterwards meeting Surrey, Sussex, and the M. C. C. before the match with Cambridge at Lord's on the 5th of July.

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

FIRST DAY.

THE annual Sky Races commenced at Mahableshwar on Tuesday, May 8, and there was a large concourse of people present who took the keenest interest in the day's proceedings. The spacious grand-stand was well filled with Europeans and others, and his Excellency the Governor and party from Government House were present. The resident members of the Mahableshwar Club gave an "at home" on the grounds, which added considerably to the day's enjoyment.

During the last few days there has been a large influx of visitors who have come up specially for the week's races. H. H. Aga Khan entertained at the Club on the previous evening a large number of the racing fraternity.

The arrangements were ably carried out by a special committee of management, of which the following were the members:—

Patron—H. E. the Governor. Committee—Major-General Barnett, C.B.; Major H. Croly, R.A.M.C.; Major G. H. Conran, Captain M. D. Wood, and Captain the Hon. C. F. Greville, Hon. Secy. Starter—Major Dr. Lisle.

FIRST EVENT.—Grand National—A Hurdle Race for maiden Arab and C. B. ponies, 14 hands and under, to carry 12 st, 7 lbs. Distance—1 1-4 mile.

There were only two starters in this race, which resulted in an easy victory for Novelty by 6 lengths.

Mr. H. Syer's g a p Novelty, Lieut, Savile 1
Lieut. Courage's g a p Cypress, Owner 2

SECOND EVENT.—Polo Pony Scurry—For all "bona fide" ponies 13-3 hands and under, to carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs.

This was an exceedingly good race, especially for the second place. Dust led throughout and won by half a length.

1st Bo. Lancers' ch aus m Dust, Lt. Savile, ... 1
Capt. Wood's ch a g Blondin, Owner 2
Col. Croly's g a h Digia, Major Conran 3
Capt. Greville's g a g Transport, Owner..... 0
Lieut. Courage's ch a p Snippet, Owner 0
Capt. Kilkelly's b cl m Gelsha, Capt. Jameson 0

THIRD EVENT.—The Hill Derby—For all ponies, 14 hands and under, that have never won a race, value Rs. 100. Distance—5 furlongs.

Seven faced the starter and the race was a good one throughout. Not until nearing the straight did Electric forge to the front, and race neck and neck with The Lordling, winning eventually by half a length. The Wren was a poor third.

Col. Croly's g a h Electric, Capt. Greville 1
Capt. Wood's ch a g The Lordling, Owner 2
Mr. Wardell's br am m The Wren, Mr. Bland..... 3
Capt. Greville's g a p Kagalee, Mr. Hill..... 0
Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Pilgrim, Major Conran. 0
Mr. Goodfellow's ch a g Fox, Owner..... 0
Capt. Purvis' g a p Moonlight, Captain Greig 0

FOURTH EVENT.—The Novice Stakes—For Arab and C. B. ponies, 13.3 hands and under that have never won a race, value Rs. 50. To carry 11 st. 7 lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Only two ponies ran in this race, which was won easily by Microbe.

Capt. Steven's b a p Microbe, Major Conran 1
Mr. Baldrey's bh a h Engine, Owner 2

FIFTH EVENT.—Substitution Stakes—Distance—3 furlongs.

This was won in grand style by Fizzer with only a neck to spare, Dust being an excellent second.

H. H. Aga Khan's br e g Fizzer, Major Conran 1
1st Bo. Lancers' ch aus m Dust, Lieut. Savile 2
Mr. Duxbury's ch a g Cruiser, Mr. Baldrey 3
Capt. Greville's b a h Father O'Flynn, Owner 0
Capt. Wood's b a h Silvertail, Owner 0

SIXTH EVENT.—Starting Sweepstakes—Distance, 7 furlongs.

This proved to be the most exciting race of the day. Pilgrim was leading nearly the whole way, until in the straight he was passed by Digla and again at the winning post by Cypress.

Col. Croley's g a p Digla, Major Conran..... 1
Lieut. Courage's g a p Cypress, Owner 2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a p Pilgrim, Aga S. Shah... 3
Mr. Baldrey's bl a p Engine, Owner..... 0
Capt. Greville's g a g Transport, Owner..... 0

RAILWAY COLLISION NEAR SHOLAPUR.

AN accident which almost resulted in the destruction of the Madras mail, occurred at Talati, a station near Sholapur on the G. I. P. Railway. At 3 p.m., a down goods train, was standing at Talati station to allow the Madras mail to pass through, when the latter collided violently with the goods train. The danger was evidently seen by the driver of the mail, as he succeeded in reducing the speed of his train to comparative slowness. The two engines, of course, were badly damaged, but fortunately not disabled, and one composite carriage and two other vehicles were also damaged. Only two passengers were slightly injured. The collision blocked the line for some time, and the up Madras mail, which was due in Bombay at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, did not reach its destination before 9 o'clock. The delay might have been greater, but for the mail running as a special all the way from Lanowli, thus skipping intermediate stations. It is alleged the cause of the accident was that instead of the points being locked to allow the mail to pass through, they were locked for the line on which the goods train was standing. An inquiry as to the cause of the collision will be conducted by the G. I. P. Railway officials, who have proceeded to the scene of the accident.

AHMEDABAD NEWS.

OUR Ahmedabad correspondent, writing on Wednesday, says:—For the last three days the weather has been very temperate, the temperature going down to 95, at noon. On Sunday last, we had a heavy dust-storm, with a cloudy sky, but there was no rain at all. The dust-storm seemed to improve the weather a little.

Between the 27th and the 3rd inst. 783 deaths were registered in the municipal office. Hence there is an increase of 200 deaths while compared to the mortality of the previous week. This can be accounted for owing to the sudden outbreak of cholera and small-pox in the city and the surrounding villages. At first cholera had broken out among the people working on the relief works. Most of these people who have taken refuge in the city, have spread the infection here. During the last week cholera has caused 24 deaths, fever 306 and starvation 201. Of these 504 belonged to the city and the rest to the neighbouring villages. Only 73 births were registered during the same week. Since these two days the number of cholera cases has decreased and has come down to seven per day only. The epidemic of cholera is now prevailing in Viramgaum, Prantij and Moddasa. The Sarvajanic and the Sarangpore poor-houses have been granted a donation of Rs. 100 each by Mr. Gibb, the Collector. The latter is also allowed Rs. 80 per month from the general famine fund by the Collector for its maintenance. It is said that Mr. Gibb, the Collector, has given orders to purchase bullocks to the value of Rs. 5,000, which are to be given to the farmers to assist them in cultivation. The bullocks are to arrive from Jhansi.

The vacancy caused by the death of Nagarshet Manibhai Premabhai as the President of the Municipality, has given rise to various rumours here as to his future successors. Many hands are freely mentioned by the people, of whom the most prominent are:—Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Sakarai Desai, LL.B., Mr. Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai, a great mill-owner, and Mr. Keshavlal Motilal, the present vice-president. It is very likely that the first two will decline the post and the last, who is so well-versed in the local municipal, affairs since these last twelve years, will accept the honour conferred by Government upon him.

In the coming Provincial Conference which is to be held at Satara on the 12th inst, Messrs. Govindrao A. Patil, L. L. B. and Chimatela Harilal Sataivad are appointed delegates from Ahmedabad.

Khan Bahadur Jehangir Pestonji Vakil is appointed a member of the managing committee for the Famine Relief Fund in Ahmedabad in place of Mr. Manibhai Premabhai, deceased.

Mr. Ratanshaw Pestonji, the station-master of Jakoti, who had been charged with causing murder by negligence under Section 304 A of the Indian Penal Code was convicted and sentenced to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

IT is interesting to note that Sir Charles Warren, Lord Methuen and General Hector Macdonald are prominent Freemasons. Lord Roberts, Lord Kitchener and Lord Methuen are all Past Grand Wardens, and Sir Charles Warren was formerly District Grand Master for the Straits Settlements. He was the first Master of the Quatuor Coronati Lodge.

THE FAMINE.

A RECENT VISIT TO THE FAMINE-STRICKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On the 4th instant I visited Dohad, a large native town about 100 miles east of Anand, in Gujerat. I am somewhat at a loss to know how to begin anything like a perfect description of this visit. On reaching the station I was informed by the station-master that large numbers of the people that had been employed on Government Relief Works there had been, two days before, removed to another place about twenty-five miles distant. "But," said he, "if you wish to see something of the work of the famine you have only to step down there by our first signal, and you will see the bodies of two persons who starved to death there two days ago." He gave me a porter who acted as guide through the native city, where we went first. We had never thought that such a state of affairs ever existed in India. On every hand were the dead and dying. Sometimes it was an aged person, sometimes a youth, or an infant. The sun beat down at an almost unbearable rate. The wind carried the sand in hurricane style. There was scarcely any noise, though there were many people They sat and lay quietly in groups of from five to fifty beneath the trees and by the roadside. Often one had fallen alone and was left there to die as he had fallen. The living, the dying and the dead were all together. If the spirit of an individual left the body in the very centre of a group of these unfortunates no one attempted its removal. Why should they? All have sat or lain down there to die, and one by one they meet death—they all wait for it. They are hopeless and they say there is no one who will give, so, resigning themselves to their awful fate, they lay down and die.

Passing on through the city about one mile, we came to its eastern boundary. In the bottom of the dry river-bed and on its banks were scores of dead bodies of persons who had starved to death. In many parts of the city dead bodies were also to be found. In a central point lay the body of a woman who died on that spot two days before. Still they have what they call a municipality at Dohad. They do not care. The heartlessness of those who are within a stone's throw of the sufferers, and who could help if they would, is very manifest. How many we found dying of thirst within half a minute's walk of the door of some rich Mahomedan or high caste Hindu, who, until almost forced to it, would not turn a hand to alleviate the sufferings of the dying. It shows how practical the religions of these classes are when compared to the Christian religion.

A very sad part was to look upon the faces of the small children who had starved to death. Marks of infant beauty, intermingled with those indicative of a painful death, were traceable. What deaths they have met! And near them on every side, sat others enduring the same terrible suffering and awaiting the same terrible death. Is any one responsible, and will any one have to answer and say why it was permitted to be so? The missionaries are doing much—indeed bravely—but many of them would do more if they had the means.

As we walked about those quiet streets, saw the deserted homes, sad faces and dead bodies—so many and so long in the streets and by-ways that we had to breathe through a well-wadded handkerchief to permit us to continue the investigation—we longed to be able to picture the suffering of these people to those who have laid by of their wealth, not for one rainy day, but for thousands of them. One sight would be sufficient to open the long-closed purse and the cankered thousands would pour out in blessings too rich for expression upon these helpless, hopeless sons of India.

Lying in the midst of one of these groups was the fresh carcase of a child. We concluded that the flesh had been eaten from it on the spot by the jackals. We saw many carcases, but the peculiar situation of this one brought to our mind what sort of nights these living-dying people must pass in battling with these hungry scavengers. We saw many who were almost too weak to raise a hand, and who, we are sure, could not defend themselves in the event of an attack by a jackal or hungry dog. We saw a dog feasting on the body of a woman. What must be the state of the minds of these people who sit day after day in sight of these awful scenes, knowing full well that they are to be done away with in the very same manner! They are not without this knowledge, but they are without the life and strength to act as we would think they would. One of the bravest acts we witnessed, was that of a little girl of about seven years of age, attempting the care of her two little brothers after the mother had given up hope and lain down near them to die. With a bit of dry horse manure she was feeding a fire which burned beneath a broken pot in which simmered the almost rotten bones and feet of a dead animal.

O, the scene is a dark one. It is the most heart-rending one we ever witnessed. It seems it cannot be painted too black. No account we have ever read of any famine would to any great degree describe or picture the state of affairs at Dohad.

In conclusion we would say (as any one can see) that the municipal arrangements at Dohad are greatly in need of investigation by authorities who have power to see that a better thing is done by the few inhabitants of the city who still survive. We shall feel very much gratified if on reading this report some one will take the matter in hand and see it through.—Yours, &c.,

F. C. ALDRICH.

THE MOHURRUM FESTIVAL.

THE annual Mohurrum festival, which commenced on Tuesday the 1st instant, and extended over the customary ten days of mourning for Hussan and Hoosein, grandsons of the prophet Mahomed, terminated last evening. The Mohurrum is the chief Mahomedan festival which attracts public notice; and its novel features are not without interest to the Western mind. Catching a glimpse of the new moon in the month of Mohurrum, the pious Mahomedan strikes a crowbar into a selected spot to indicate the inauguration of the work of building a *Taboot* at his place. The first six days of the festival are passed in comparative quietness, during which the paper mauso

was shown in the frequent wars with Ali, the prophet's son-in-law, whom Moawiyah finally vanquished, the latter's son Yezid receiving part of the heritage. Hoosein's attempt to wrest the Khaliffate from Yezid met with failure, his troops deserting him till, with only thirty-two horse and forty foot, he found himself surrounded by the enemy on the plains of Kerbella. The enemy attacked the small band, who were killed to a man, the last of the survivors being Hoosein, who died after he received three and thirty strokes with lances and swords. His head was then carried to the Syrian general. The play opens with the appearance of a party of soldiers under a Syrian officer, who calls on Hoosein to surrender. Hoosein refuses, in verse, in a most impressive manner. As he proceeds, with his recitation, the audience is quite hushed. On his declaring his determination to fight, his sister Fatima rushes across the short space which separates them, and scattering dust over her head, entreats him to say, prophesying his death. When Hoosein, repeatedly embracing his sister, reiterates his determination to fight, the vast assembly of mourners eagerly watch for a change of purpose, or some sign of yielding on his part till, at last, on his bidding Fatima a parting farewell, the general excitement finds relief in convulsive sobs and tears. On Fatima finding her entreaties of no avail, she bands Hoosein a white garment, said to be emblematic of his coming fate; and as he dons it, the wailing bursts forth with fresh vigour. The most affecting scene follows as his favourite daughter throws herself to the ground in front of his horse with a view to prevent his departure. Hoosein alights from his horse, and, clasping the child in his arms, bewails his fate. The grief of the assembly reaches its climax at this point. Hoosein, recovering his self-possession, gathers his family around him, and throws a cloth over them. The little girl, however, breaks away once more, and in order to elude her, Hoosein blindfolds her. He then remounts his horse, but his progress is once more arrested, and this time by the son of the king of the genii, whose face is covered with a shawl, and who is supposed to have been deputed by the prophet to warn him of the issue of the battle. Hoosein, after chanting a reply, draws his sabre and rides out of the arena. Shortly after a procession enters, headed by men carrying banners, and consisting of Hoosein's children, on horses, with their faces covered with blood, beating their heads with their hands. In front of the horses, dance a crowd of men, beating their bare chests to the cadence of a mournful chant, the burden of which is "Hai Hoosein, Koosh tei shoodh," *i. e.*, alas! Hoosein is killed. The rear of the procession is brought up by a large body of mourners, who precede the bier on which is laid the blood-stained corpse of Hoosein, and who walk the courtyard round and round, the excitement of the mourners growing at every turn until it reaches a point of frenzy, their lamentations being audible at considerable distances around Hassanabad.

LECTURE ON INDIAN MUSIC.

THE second portion of Vet. Surgeon D. N. Patel's lecture, on the subject of "Tana and Alaps," the principal embellishments of Indian music, was delivered before a crowded audience under the auspices of the Dnyan Prasarak Mandli at the F. C. Institute last Tuesday evening. Mr. Patel explained the various ways of preparing the notes to embellish the music, and while doing so he showed how 5,040 combinations are made and how these permutations are played and sung in Indian music. The lecturer then dwelt on the important branch of his lecture, viz. "Alapa," how it is formulated scientifically and demonstrated the same vocally. While treating the subject he sang Malhkos, Bhairvi, Dipuk, Megh and Hindole and explained all about the "Minda," a form of composite note not known to European musicians. While giving a brief definition of Minda, Mr. Patel said that it is a way of sliding from one note to another or others at a stretch and is an exceedingly attractive mode of connecting two or more notes. The lecturer illustrated vocally how Minda is played in music. The differences between a Raga and Jiiha, and the method of producing Minda, the differences between the vocal chords of male and female voice, and why the female voice is more melodious than the male, how Raga and Dhun are embellished and rendered, and the sympathy between certain notes and their causes. All these interesting points were explained by the lecturer, and, in support of his statements he noted the opinions of eminent Western authorities, such as Prof. Biesarna, Sir William Jones, Darwin, Bain and Dr. Carpenter, and proved the superiority of the Indian musical scale over the English. Coming to the concluding portion of his lecture he demonstrated the vital influence of quarter tones on tones and semitones, and how microscopic shades are developed from such notes. The lecturer remarked lastly that he had received three books from the Bhownagar State compiled by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar, on the most important subject of notation, a point which has been entirely forgotten by the people interested in this science. Mr. Patel said the works reflected the greatest credit on the taste of his Highness and he was much pleased to receive the books on the eve of his lecture. The lecture was fully demonstrated by vocal music and Mr. Patel who is a reputed singer and acknowledged artiste in this line, sang the notes to the satisfaction of his audience. After a vote of thanks by the chairman to the lecturer, the meeting dispersed.

SPORT IN ENGLAND

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

THE two thousand guineas of 100sovs. each, h. ft. for three-year-olds; colts 9st. and fillies, 8st. 9lbs.; the owner of the second horse to receive 300sovs out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. R. M. 99 subs. Closed, November 1st. 1898.

H R H the Prince of Wales' b c Diamond Jubilee, by St Simon—Perdita II ..... Jones 1
Sir E Cassell's ch c Bonarosa by Bonavista—Rose Madder ..... Reiff 2
Lord Cadogan's br c Sidus, by St Simon—Star of Fortune ..... T Loates 3
Mr W Low's br c Elopement, by Rightaway—Made of Lorn ..... Cannon 0
Mr Wallace Johnstone's b c Captain Kettle, by Bucaneer—Comette ..... S Loates 0
Sir R Waldie Griffith's ch c View Holla, by Bonavista—Camena ..... Martin 0
Lord Rosebery's b c Sailor Lad, by Ladas—Seabreeze ..... C Wood 0
* ——— Hanover ——— ——— Sloan 0
Mr J Musker's b c Westerham, by Kandal—Philomel ..... Weldon 0
Prince Soltykoff's b c Vulpio, by Curio—Vulpicula ..... Rickaby 0

(Winner trained by Marsh,)

Betting: 11 to 4 against Diamond Jubilee, 50 to 1 Bonarosa, 100 to 1 Sidus, 15 to 8 Elopement.

Won by four lengths; three-quarters of a length between second and third.

* Unnamed at time of entry.

THE ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS.

The One Thousand Guineas Stakes of 100 sovs. each h ft., for three-year old fillies, 9st. each; the owner of the second filly to receive 200 sovs. out of the stakes; the third to save his stake: R. M. 87 subs. Closed 1st November 1898,

Mr L Brassey's Winifreda, by St Simon—Melody ..... Loates 1
Lord Ellesmere's ch f Inquisitive, by Hampton—None the Wiser ..... Sloan 2
Sir R Waldie Griffith's b f Vain Duchess, by Isinglass—Sweet Duchess Martin 3
Duke of Portland's b f Laroche, by St Simon—Miss Mildred ..... Cannon 0
Mr Russel's br f Dusky Queen, by St Simon—Virginia Shore ..... Loates 0
Mr Arthur James' br f the Gorgon, by St Simon—Andromeda ..... Madden 0
Mr J Musker's b f our Grace, by Garrick or Melton—Your Grace ..... Reiff 0
Mr W H Walker's b f Merry Gal, by Galopin—Merry Seaton ..... Wood 0
Lord W Beresford's b f Lutetia, by Pontiac—Lucella ..... B Weldon 0
Mr Douglas Baird's br f Sainte Nitouche, by St Simon—Flor de Marie ..... Rickaby 0

(Winner trained by Jennings, Junior.)

Betting: 11 to 2 against Winifreda, 100 to 7 Inquisitive, 4 to 1 Vain Duchess.

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third.—*Asian.*

IT may not generally be known (writes a correspondent) that Mr. B. W. D. Brooke, who pulled No. 3 in the Cambridge eight at Putney, is the second son of Sir Charles Brooke, G.C.B., Rajah of Sarawak, Borneo. Mr. Bernard Brooke was a few years ago, in such delicate health that his life was almost despaired of, which fact should afford those who pronounce severe physical training as injurious to health food for reflection.

THE American Consul-General at Yokohama has given statistics relative to Japanese emigration, from which it appears that Japanese emigrants abroad at present are distributed as follows:—In Hawaii, 40,000; in Australia, 4,000; in Canada, 4,000; and in Peru, 1,000. Besides these, there are of course a large number of Japanese emigrants in China and Corea. There are 12 emigration establishments in Japan and two more in course of formation.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

AT WAR WITH THE DUTCH.

THE Navy Records Society still continues unobstrusively its admirable work of publishing original documents bearing upon the rise and progress of England as a great naval Power. The work is undertaken in all seriousness, with the assistance of the first specialist scholars obtainable; and we are getting a mass of material which will, in years to come, enable some British historian to write a history of the naval power of England which shall be worthy of its great and inspiring subject. The new volume of the society's publications just issued to subscribers is the second volume of papers relating to one of the most epoch-making naval wars in which England was ever engaged.

England in the spacious days of Elizabeth had called into being a new and sturdy infant nation, which, but for the Puritan party in this country, would have been strangled in the coils of Spain. The brave "water beggars" were no weaklings, and in their amphibious land fought like heroes for faith and freedom. But many times in the course of the long struggle they must have succumbed if the fostering hand of the generous kinderd nation across the shoally sea had not extended over them its powerful protection. Within a centuary after the burghers had implored Elizabeth to make them her subjects, England found that the infant nation which she had ushered into the world was already full grown and lusty, challenging the supremacy upon her own element which even France and Spain had been forced to admit.

PIN-PRICKS AND SMALL PROVOCATIONS.

there were in plenty on both sides—the Dutch repudiation of the English monopoly of fishing on the coasts of Great Britain, the English navigation law of 1651 which hampered the Dutch carrying trade, and the like; but these, after all, were mere symptoms. The war itself was inevitable, to decide which Power in future should rule the sea. The ostensible *casus belli* was ridiculously small: the forcing of a Dutch ship off the Start to salute the English flag. Four days afterwards Tromp, with a fine fleet of forty-two sail, appeared before Dover Castle with his standards undipped, and deliberately flouted, the flag of the English Commonwealth (May 1652). Blake was at anchor off Rye and flew with his fleet to force Tromp to a more humble demeanour. The Dutchman instead of lowering his flag, saluted Blake with a shotted broadside, and then the war began. The English were largely outnumbered in the first fight; but Tromp was hampered by political discord in Holland, and, afraid of the pregnant results of his own boldness, he ran back to the Texel to prepare for a big war; whilst the Council of the English Commonwealth instructed their officers to sweep the narrow seas of Dutch shipping. How Tromp, again unfortunate, was driven home by tempest without engaging Blake, how he was insulted, reviled and superseded, by his infuriated countrymen, is told in the first volume of the papers. The second volume relating to the war now under review opens late in July 1652 with an English fleet under Sir George Ayscue holding the Channel and seizing every Dutch man that passed; whilst Blake was off the east coast watching the enemy's ports. To prevent their commerce from being swept from the sea, their High Mightinesses the States-General hastily sent out Ruyter to convey the Dutch outward bound merchantmen and clear the Channel for the passage of the homeward-bound Dutch silver fleet. Ayscue left Plymouth in search of him on Aug. 25, and the next day the fleets met, the English being somewhat the stronger. The Dutch sailors, too, were mutinous, unpaid and discontented—so discontented indeed that

TROMP'S SUCCESSOR DE WITT

was not allowed to go on board his own flagship by the crew—and though both sides fought stubbornly the English claimed to have got the best of it from the first. They had the wind, and Ayscue charged twice or thrice into the Dutchmen, though in tacking back again he got severely mauled, and when night fell he retreated to Plymouth, leaving Ruyter triumphant in the Channel.—It is curious in the reports of this battle to see how hard naval tradition dies. From the time of Henry VIII, it had been the English tactics to fire broadsides low into the hulls of opposing ships, and thus to seek to sink them; whilst the Spanish plan, which the Dutch had inherited, was always to disable a ship by crippling her masts and sails in order to place her at the mercy of boarders. Although by the time of which we are now speaking (1652), the whole of the problems of naval warfare had changed, we are told in these papers that the traditional tactics on both sides were still resorted to. Soon after the battle Ruyter learnt that Blake was coming down the Channel from the east coast; and in fear of being caught between two English fleets the Dutchman ran up the Channel to tackle Blake if he was forced to it, or inany case to take his merchantmen safe into a Dutch port. Blake first scattered the French fleet that was intended to relieve Dunkirk, beleaguered by the Spaniards though the English Commonwealth was not formally at war with France, and then ran down Channel to meet Ruyter. But, as in a more recent campaign against a similiar enemy, Blake did but little scouting, whilst Ruyter, short of provisions and stores, and with unwilling crews, was as "slim" when it suited him as a Dutchman can be, and Blake had his voyage for nothing. Then Ruyter joined the fleet of his chief De Witt off Dunkirk on the 2nd October, and the Dutchman with sixty-two ships were prepared to fight a decisive battle against sixty-eight Englishmen better armed and manned. The ensuing

FIGHT OFF THE KENTISH KNOCK

is one of the naval glories of England; and the story of it is told from both sides in these papers more minutely than ever it has been told before. Pepys' friend Penn, who lived to see the degeneration under Charles of the splendid navy of the Commonwealth, was Blake's vice-Admiral, and behaved with skill and courage in the battle. His ship and another grounded on the Knock shoal, but got off in time to make a deadly flank attack upon the Dutch, who lost four ships and a large number of men, over 2,000 being wounded, and a rear-admiral, two captains, and many seaman taken prisoners. De Witt was furious, for he saw that his officers had no stomach for the fight. He was far standing by and facing the English again the next morning; but Ruyter and the rest of the captains overruled him and the fleet crept back to Holland again confessedly beaten, for Ruyter himself admitted that the English were too strong for them. Thus far the papers in this volume reach. How the fine stubborn spirit of the Dutch came out in their defeat; how they bumbled themselves to the great Tromp, and reorganised under him their fleet for further action, will doubtless be told in the next volume. The tone of the English officers' dispatches to the Council is very characteristic of the times. Thus Penn, in his hasty account of the Kentish Knock battle, telling how Blake at first in his flagship was almost alone in face of the Dutch fleet until his other ships came up, says that—truly the business looked so handsomely (for the Dutch) that it was believed that God, by hardening their hearts, had fitted them for a greater destruction. He, then proceeds to relate now the "greater destruction" came to them; and how little they relished it. Blake, writing on Sunday, says:—The day calling upon us for the duty thereof, I do most heartily beseech the Lord of Sabaoth to blessyour Honours with continual prosperity, and rest from your great labours.

Another officer ascribes the "hardening" of the Dutchmen's hearts to Dutch courage, thus:—I am persuaded that the Hollanders were drunk generally for the most part; for at first they fought exceeding desperately as ever I saw, but after some hours were nothing so valiant. But let God have all the glory; we went forth in His strength, and I hope shall still wait on Him, who hath thus far manifested His presences with us, and blessing upon us.

Truly these Puritan Englishmen were worthily matched against the Puritan Dutchmen, whose fathers had defied the cruelty of Alba, the tireless persistence of Philip, and the genius of Farnese.

THE spring harvest is in general progress in the Punjab, and on all irrigated lands the outturn is average or below average. The prospects of the extra spring crops still to be reaped, which were sown exclusively on irrigated land, are said to be fair or good. The condition of cattle remains unchanged—poor and weak everywhere except in Amritsar, Sialkot and Peshawar, but dry fodder is becoming a little more plentiful now that the crops are being reaped. In Western India rain has at length fallen, but too late and in too slight quantities to have any useful effect. There is no abatement of the famine in the Bombay Presidency, and in addition to Gujarat, where the cattle mortality is as bad as ever, parts of the Deccan and the Carnatic are now beginning to suffer in the same way. The rainfall has been heavier in Madras, bringing small supplies to irrigation works in the Southern, Central and Carnatic districts, and setting agricultural operations going generally besides improving standing crops under wells and encouraging the growth of pasture. There is nothing new to report concerning the Central Provinces, Central India or Rajputana.

A GO-AS-YOU PLEASE TOURNAMENT for a distance of five or six-hundread miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that the training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety, and regular living as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and flexibility.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 10.

Thursday's observations:—The barometer has risen slightly to briskly in Central Provinces and depression over the eastern districts yesterday has been filled up. The barometer has also risen slightly to briskly in West and South of the Peninsula and it has fallen slightly to briskly in Punjab and has been steady in Burma. Light showers have fallen in Burma and light to moderate thundershowers have been received in Assam, Bengal, Behar and Chota Nagpur. Sibsagar, Patna and Gaya have received one inch. Showers ranging from half to three quarters of an inch have also been received in Cochin, Gopalpore and Salem. Mean temperature is in slight to considerable excess in Berar, Deccan, Mysore and South India, and is in general defect in Northern India, the deficiency ranging from four to six degrees in Orissa, Behar, and Chota Nagpur.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 10TH OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·758	N	1	99·6	70·1	34	...	1·12	−2·63
Sirsa	29·739	NE	4	97·8	73·1	33	...	1·28	−1·02
Delhi	29·757	Calm	2	100·2	76·0	33	...	2·43	−0·78
Agra	29·765	SW	5	101·5	81·4	36	...	1·19	−0·41
Cawnpore	29·785	SSE	1	100·9	79·6	47	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·782	Calm	7	95·6	72·8	57	...	5·00	+2·86
Jhansi	29·776	S	3	103·3	82·7	21	...	1·20	−0·51
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	29·868	W	12	92·4	76·7	68	...	0·18	−1·66
Jeypore	29·807	NNW	4	101·2	73·1	29	...	0·45	−1·20
Ajmere	29·809	Calm	3	101·4	75·1	35	...	0·82	−0·68
Deesa	29·858	N	7	107·1	80·1	17	...	0·35	−0·21
Ahmedabad	29·862	NW	3	107·3	76·1	35	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·873	NNW	10	104·3	74·4	51	...	0·10	−0·53
Jamnagar	29·898	W	18	100·6	73·2	74	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·869	W	7	104·9	72·8	57	...	0·00	−0·59
Bhownagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pare	29·854	NW	2	107·2	77·8	33	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·877	NW	8	84·5	75·3	79	...	0·01	...
Neemuch	29·838	Calm	4	98·5	72·0	45	...	0·28	−0·85
Indore	29·832	Calm	2	101·3	74·6	25	...	0·12	−1·02
Saugor	29·816	S	2	100·9	77·1	63	...	0·52	−2·11
Jubulpore	29·819	WSW	4	104·0	77·1	37	...	2·31	−0·67
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa	29·828	NW	4	106·8	78·2	44	...	0·10	−4·77
Raipur	29·843	W	10	105·2	80·1	24	...	0·26	−1·28
Nagpur	29·823	NE	8	107·5	81·5	56	...	2·46	−0·40
Amraoti	29·813	Calm	12	111·2	81·1	16	...	0·63	−2·74
Akola	29·831	ESE	11	109·4	80·3	11	...	0·20	−2·13
Surat	29·838	NW	11	104·8	77·6	51	...	0·05	−0·90
Surat	29·887	SW	5	103·1	76·0	52	...	0·00	−0·28
Malegaon	29·837	W	9	105·3	74·1	23	...	0·06	−1·36
Bombay	29·907	SSE	8	100·0	78·5	78	...	0·00	−0·93
Poona	29·902	W	15	104·5	70·4	36	...	0·01	−2·39
Ahmednagar	29·890	NW	14	103·4	68·9	41	..	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	NW	16	104·5	73·2	18	..	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·866	NW	9	108·7	75·0	28	..	1·07	−1·92
Ratnagiri	29·831	NW	7	90·9	78·9	68	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·891	Calm	7	98·8	64·8	39	..	1·65	−3·13
Goa	29·905	NNW	11	89·0	80·4	71	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·920	N	7	89·8	77·5	72	..	0·08	−3·16
Mangalore	29·923	NW	2	91·3	80·4	71	..	0·30	−5·05
Calicut	29·915	NNW	5	91·2	80·5	72	...	0·13	−2·48
Cochin	29·920	WSW	..	93·5	81·1	89	0·54	20·50	+1·86
Bangalore	29·867	WSW	9	99·3	72·8	61	0·01	1·87	−5·21
Secunderabad	29·793	NW	4	107·2	83·8	29	...	1·51	−2·35
Masulipatam	29·836	WSW	13	94·6	83·0	86	...	4·35	−4·52
Bellary	29·856	NW	8	107·7	82·8	32	...	2·62	−1·09
Cuddapah	29·813	W	6	111·3	83·9	49	...	1·56	−4·57
Madras	29·861	S	12	99·5	83·5	76	..	5·21	−16·45
Coimbatore	29·914	W	3	102·9	76·1	83	...	9·87	+1·36
Trichinopoly	29·872	Calm	4	101·1	82·7	72	...	3·68	−3·31
Nagapatam	29·891	SW	10	99·0	83·0	71	..	17·31	−14·88
Colombo	29·945	SSW	8	89·0	78·0	83	0·05	42·14	−3·80
Aden	29·877	E	16	89·8	82·3	73	..	1.46	−1·68

Incolumn "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

There has been a brisk fall of pressure at Sirsa, a brisk rise at Jubulpore, Nagpur, Raipur, Belgaum and Goa, and a slight rise or fall over the rest of the country. Readings are highest on the West Coast and lowest in the Punjab. Gradients are slight.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly over the greater part of the country, and the force has been fresh to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° above the normal at Surat, Poona, Belgaum, Secunderabad, Bellary and Nagpur but much below it at Allahabad, Jhansi, Jeypore, Neemuch, Saugor and Masulipatam. The minimum is from 4° to 7° in excess at Secunderabad and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 111° at Nagpur and Cuddapah and the lowest 65° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in the Madras Presidency, and at Cocain, Calicut and Indore.

More than half an inch of rain is reported from Cochin, and a few drops from Bangalore and Colombo.

Pressure is still above the normal everywhere.

The s. s. Goa, left Lamoo on the 22nd April, and reports light to fresh south-easterly winds and moderate sea up to latitude 8° and longitude 51° until noon of 26th, thence light to moderate variable winds with slight sea until 28th up to Aden.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th May, 1900.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m, 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah.	inches 29·847
Temperature of the Air	degrees 84·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	79·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, N, NE, WNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	miles 211

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—MAY 9.

10 p.m. ..... 82·1

THURSDAY.—MAY 10.

6 a.m. ..... 79·3
10 a.m. ..... 85·8
2 p.m. ..... 87·8
4 p.m. ..... 87·3

THE following is an incident of the siege of Ladysmith narrated by Sir W. MacCormac in his notes in the current issue of the "Lancet":—An officer related to me an incident which will serve to illustrate the lengths to which things had gone as regards food. A shell fell into the mule lines one afternoon killing one mule. In spite of other shells following the first one in rapid succession so as to make occupation of the spot very dangerous, the men in the vicinity made a rush at the mule like so many ravenous creatures, cutting the flesh off with their clasp knives in great chunks. They then in sater quarters built fires, toasted the meat, and swallowed it at once. To make them more palatable the men fried their biscuits in the axle-grease provided for the carts. In spite of all their hardships nobody ever thought of giving in. The general inquired as to how many horses in the camp could carry their riders six miles—in view of a sortie being made—and the answer came back that only twelve horses in the whole camp could do it.

THE readiness of the soldier in repartee as well as in actual soldering was exemplified during one of the rushes of a kopje with the bayonet. After having been fired upon by an invisible enemy for some time, the gallant soldiers tore up the hill with fixed bayonets and hurled themselves upon the foe. The Boers were completely cowed, but one more than the rest. "Don't kill me, don't kill me," he shouted to a Tommy, "I'm a Field Cornet!" "I don't care whether you're the whole bloomin' brass band," said the soldier, "you've got to have it!" And he had it.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 10.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Joseph Bocarro to be Portuguese Translator to Gov vice Mr F X DaSilva deceased.

Lieut L T R Hutchinson I M S 9th Bo Inf has been appointed to be R sidency Surgeon Baroda in addition to his duties with effect from the 20th April 1900.

Mr Balkrishna Pandurang Patel acting Thanadar of Sankheda Mevas in the Rewa Kantha Agency is appointed to be a Magte of the second class and is invested with the limits of his ordinary jurisdiction with authority to entertain civil suits up to the value of Rs 3,000.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges and to direct that they shall take effect during the vacation of the Courts concerned:—Rao Saheb Kashidas Narandas Dalal Subordinate Judge Nandurbar to be Joint Subordinate Judge at Ahmednagar; Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar Joint Subordinate Judge Ahmednagar to be Subordinate Judge Nandurbar.

H E in Council is further pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to invest Rao Saheb Ganesh Ramkrishna Datar on his transfer within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

The powers of an additional Dist Magte conferred by paragraph 2 of Govt Notification No 2594 dated the 11th April 1900 on Mr R C Brown I C S being no longer required are withdrawn under Sec 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make following transfers of second class Subordinate Judges:—Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare Subordinate Judge of Mahad to be Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval; and Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi Subordinate Judge of Bhusaval to be Subordinate Judge of Mahad.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased under Sec 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act 1869 to invest Rao Saheb Chimnaji Raghunath Karkare and Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi each within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court to which he is transferred with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs 50.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut R Gardiner 10th Bo L I to be Cant Magte at Ahmedabad in addition to his Military duties vice Major F W J Caulfield.

Lieut Gardiner is also appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the first class in the Ahmedabad District and will exercise the powers which he is hereby invested within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieut Gardiner under Sec 22 of the said Code to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Gardiner under Sec 6 of the Provincial Small Causes Courts Act 1887 to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes established within the limits of the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and under Sec 8 of Act XIII of 1889 to declare that the value of the suits which are to be cognizable by him shall not exceed Rs 50.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Mr H Page I C S Assistant Judge Karachi with the appellate jurisdiction described in Sec 3 of the Bombay C vil Courts Act 1869.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by the Hon the Chief Justice of H M High Court of Judicature at Bombay of Mr J L Britto to act as Second Deputy Registerar and Commissioner for taking affidavits during the absence of Mr W J Howard on privilege leave or until further orders.

Azam Hiralal Sonkoram Extra Head Karkun taluka Dohad in the district of Panch Mahals is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the third class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified schedule to the said Code

Rao Saheb Narsingh Govind Kakeri Mamlatdar taluka Vengurla in the district of Ratnagiri appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Mr W W Wellis Supt of the Thana Special Prison is granted privilege leave for one month from the 10th May 1900 or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal Huzur Depy Collr Thana to act as Supt of the Thana Special Prison in addition to his own duties during the absence of Mr Wellis or pending further order.

Rao Saheb Narayan Venkatesh Chandavarkar Mamlatdar taluka Badami in the district of Bijapur is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 to be a Magte of the second class in that district.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadas Kaji second class Subordinate Judge at Umreth in the district of Kaira is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1893 to be a Magte of the first class in that district and is invested with additional powers specified.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Vinayak Krishna Namjoshi B A is appointed a probationer under the Bombay Provincial Civil Service Rules and is posted as probationary Depy Collr at Ahmednagar.

Mr W A Talbot Depy Conservr of Forests first grade is allowed an extension by one month of the furlough for fifteen months granted to him by Govt Notification No 362 dated 24th Jan 1899.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W E Young to act as Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind during the absence on leave of Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji Bar at Law on pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J Sladen B A Oxon I C S to act as Collr and Dist Registrar Shikarpur during the absence on leave of Mr H C Mules or pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to cancel the appointment of Mr J Dodgson made in Govt Notification No 2068 dated 28th March 1900 and to appoint—Mr A G Edie to be Divisional Forest Officer East Khandesh; and Mr G E Marjoribanks to be under the orders of Mr Edie in East Khandesh These transfers will take place as soon as the officers can be spared from Thana.

Mr Vishnu Mahadev Tilak Extra Assistant Conservator of Forest Third grade, held charge of the Divisional Forest Office, Central Thana from 16th to 24th March 1900 both days inclusive in addition to his own duties as Subdivional Forest Officer in that Division during the absence of Mr J Dodgson on privilege leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balvant Moghe to act as Asst to the Commissioner S D during the absence of the Hon Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai or pending further orders; and Rao Saheb Krishnaji Gurrao Kalgatgi to act as Native Asst to the Commissioner S D During the absence of Rao Bahadur Shrinivas Swamirao Kamlapurkar on leave or pending further orders.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr Rajani Kanta Datta L M & S has been engaged as a temporary Assistant Surgeon for famine duty on a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem and posted under the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay with effect from the 15th April 1900.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The leave on urgent private affairs granted to the Rev F B Sandberg B A Chaplain of Karachi by Gov Notification No 62 dated the 8th Nov 1899 has been commuted by H M's Sec of State for India into furlough on medical certificate and extended by six months,

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Vithal Karkaray B A (Cantab) Professor of Mathematics Deccan College has been granted privilege leave for three months from the 14th June next.

Mr Narayan Luxman Phadke B A First Assistant Byramji Jijibhai High School Thana was in charge of the current duties of the office of Head Master of that school in addition to his own from 7th Feb to 2nd April 1900 both days inclusive.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Asst Surgn Manilal Gangadas Desai L M & S to act as Civil Surgn Surat in addition to his own duties during the absence of Lieut-Col K S Nariman I M S as a temporary measure pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr F C Macrae to be a Trustee under the City of Bombay Improvement Act vice Mr P B Savile resigned.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut J L Marjoribanks M B, I M S to act as Civil Surgeon Sukkar pending further orders.

Assistant Surgeon P A Cordeiro L M & S has been appointed to the Medical charge of the Alibag Dispensary with effect from the forenoon of the 10th April 1900.

Assistant Surgeon Gangadhar Gopal Bopardikar L M & S has been placed on general duty with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1900.

It is hereby notified that the following appointments were made on the 3rd April 1900:—Captain S H Burnett M B C

PARS FROM PARIS.

In the early days of M. Loubet's Presidency, when the usher announced the members of the "corps diplomatique," the court ceremonial of the "ancien regime" was followed, that is to say, every ambassador, envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary or charge d'affaires had his full name called out in a loud voice by the usher, together with his qualifications and titles, all as per protocol. This was too much of a good thing, but there was a certain dignity about it, however much it verged upon the grandiose. It is changed now. The old "maitre d'hotel," who used to be M. Faure's confidential man, and who had the whole list of diplomatic personalities at his fingers' ends, was dismissed; and his successor, one evening made such terrible hash at an official reception of certain German titles that the etiquette has been simplified to its present curt condition. Nowadays, only the guest's official position is announced. With this little prefatory note, so to speak, let me try to convey to your minds a picture of an official dinner at the present day Elysee, under the homely sway of M. Loubet.

It is eight o'clock. M. Crozier, at the double, has made the round of the great *salon*, and named to each male guest the lady to whom he is to give his arm. Poor M. Crozier's greatest worry is, naturally, the placing of the *invites*. For the Great Powers, these questions of precedence settle themselves. The puzzle is to reconcile the conflicting claims of Chili, Euador, Venezuela, and the rest—the little countries whose envoys take themselves very much *au grand serieux*, and who would raise the deuce in their letters home if their seats at table were not just so. However, we will suppose M. Crozier to have surmounted these maddening minor problems. The door of the *salon* is flung wide—*Madame est servie!*—and the *cortege* is immediately formed.

Sometime it is Madame Loubet who leads; sometimes it it the President. Those who claim to know have to agree to differ on the correctness of this. Some—among them M. Combarieu, M. Paul Loubet, Colonel Nicolas, and Commandant de la Motte—uphold that the hostess should always lead the way to the dining-room. Others—and these comprise General Bailloud, M. Poulet, Captain Huguet, and Commandant Legrand—claim that the Chief of the State must always take precedence of his wife, everywhere and under all circumstances, as the Constitution does not concede any official position to Madame Loubet: very much as the formularies of the Church of England give no ecclesiastical status to the wife of the Primate. In his fatherly way, and with that almost English spirit of business-like compromise which—as I pointed out on his accession—characterises the President, southerner as he is, M. Loubet has found a means of conciliating both camps. He takes turn and turn about with his wife in leading the way to the dining-room.

Well, to continue the study of our typical Elysee dinner. The party are now seated, Madame Loubet has the Nuncio on her right and Prince Ouroussoff on her left. M. Loubet is between Countess Tornielli—now an intimate friend of the Loubet family—and Princess Ouroussoff, who drenches him with literature. There ensues small talk, soup, Madeira, and music; the orchestra, faithful to a tradition dating from Jules Grevy's days valiantly attacking the overture from "Zampa." M. Loubet, immediately on sitting down, picks up his serviette and, old habits for a moment getting the better of him, seems inclined to tuck it under his chin. But he remembers himself, and, with a smile at his own forgetfulness, places the serviette on his knees, draws up to the table, and, taking almost noticeable care not to fill his spoon to full, begins, slowly and methodically, to take his soup. The guests also begin: they eat—at least the male "invites" do—as players eat in a banquet-scene at the theatre, with noble gestures, in set attitudes, taking their food with the very verge of their lips.

The Papal Nuncio, who suffers from stomach trouble, and to whom these dinners are a veritable torture, extends himself bravely on the rack, a martyr to duty. But, so soon as Madam Loubet shews concern at his lack of appetite—a little too much concern, it may be, from the point of view of the "haut monde": but then, she hails from Montelimar, where hospitality is Hibernian—the poor churchman, who is not an Italian in vain, assumes the most convivial air in the world, and, with quiet heroism, acquits himself like a "gourmet." "La premiere table dou monde," he says with a bow, in sonorous Italian-French.

So much for the long-suffering and courtly envoy of the Vatican. Now let us turn for a moment to the Ambassador of the Quirinal—or rather to his brilliant and charming wife. The Countess Tornielli, very gay, very much at her ease, very witty, and yet quite "bon enfant," is telling M. Loubet something which shakes his comfortable figure with quiet laughter. He would gladly listen longer to this really charming woman if the Princess Ouroussoff gave him time. But the Princess is inexhaustible on music and poetry the Exhibition and painting, Racine and the musical glasses. As M. Loubet cannot reasonably be expected to have by heart the last sonnet by M. de Montesquiou, the last composition of Claude Debussy, and such like he nods his head in head in silent and safe approval. From time to time, as the avalanche of words goes on, he interpolates a little phrase—one of those simple general truths which may be applied with equal correctness to agriculture, or, for that matter, to automobilism, as well as to literature.

M. Leygues, in fine fettle, shoots his shafts of vivacious small talk to right and left, never wearying, never halting for a word, leaping airily from the Exhibition to the Odeon, and thence to the latest microbe. He talks, talks, talks, turning to one side and the other like a clock-work mandarin in the tea-shop windows of an older day; and the while he talks, Munir Bey calmy surveys him from the other side of the table, with inscrutably calm Oriental eyes, like a placid Angora cat watching the frisky movements of a poodle. A little lower down between the accredited envoys of Monaco, and of the Argentine Republic, M. Combarieu brings into play his powers of sustained, measured, and interesting conversation. M. Combarieu has all the manners, bearing, and appearance of a Prefect of the Third Empire—of one of those distinguished and intelligent officials who did so much for Napoleon III., and for the credit, in at least a social sense, of French administration.

As for M. Crozier, he wants to go to bed. Uncomfortable after his hard day's work in his bedizened official garb, bored by what, to him, is regular routine work, above all tired to death, the Chief of the Protocol tries hard to smile at the good-humoured talk of a handsome attache from the English Embassy. Yes, like all purely official functions, the dinner has been rather an overwhelming affair. Everybody has put the best face on things; everybody has been bored to extinction. At the moment for rising, M. Loubet glances at his wife, so that they may rise simultaneously. But just as the President is about to stand, Princess Ouroussoff begins another speech, and he has to listen. So that part of the big table, following Madame Loubet, is standing, and the rest still seated. And the orchestra plunges into *Poete et Paysan*.

This will be remembered as the leafless Easter. We are still without flowers in the public gardens. I was roused up this evening from winter lethargy by seeing some buds on a tree. They looked quite phenomenal among the utterly leafless trees near them. Furs are still desirable. A harsh north-easterly wind has been blowing for many days. The east-windiness of Edinburgh cannot, I am sure, be worse than that of Paris. But the hotels are full of visitors from all parts of the world; and most of all, from England.

New hotels are springing up in all directions in the west-and of Paris. By west-end I mean the quarter lying between the Champs Elysees and the Trocadero. The other day I noticed four new hotels in the Rue Pierre Charron, and then was surprised to find that twin grand hotels had sprung up where the high street of Passy begins. They stand on the waste ground in which during the Universal Exhibition a copy of the Bastille was erected, and border the road that ascends to Passy from the Trocadero Gardon. The are imposing structures with corner towers. The towers wear no feudal frown, but give an air of dignity which a castle ought to possess. I have no doubt that "Les Grands Hotels du Trocadero" are all they claim to be on their balcony hoardings. They will be opened towards the end of the month. In regard to air they are they best situated in Paris, and they are close to the most interesting parts of the Exhibition.

I have been a good deal over the Exhibition, and really have seen nothing worth talking about. Nothing, save in the British, the Anglo-Indian, the Norwegian and Russian pavilions, will be ready before May Day. It seems a great pity not to have put off the opening to that date. The Paris chestnuts are then green with fresh foliage and drop scented whiteness on the promenades from their blossoms. It is a pleasure to go out early in the morning and roam under the vast continuity of shade which boulevards and avenues afford.

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The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free from the tendency to cause unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it were an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

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DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
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"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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Sold only in ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins.
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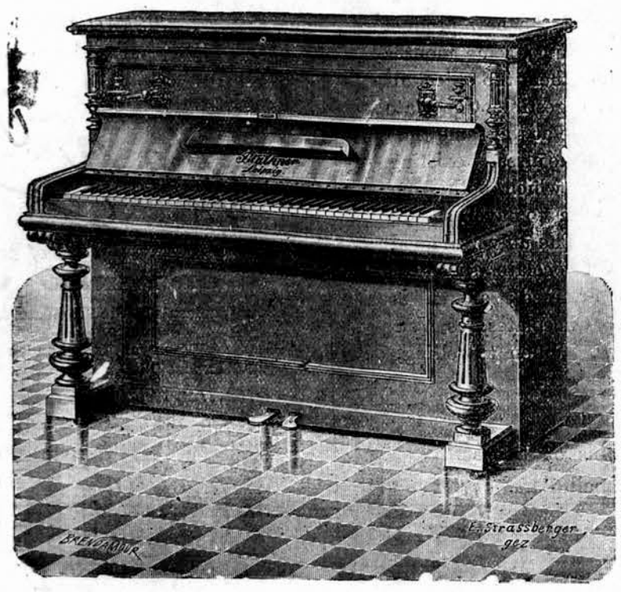

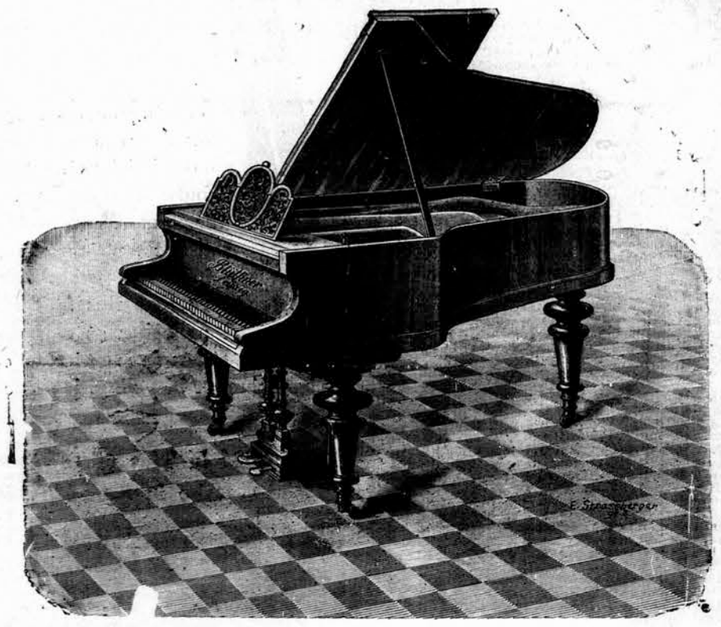

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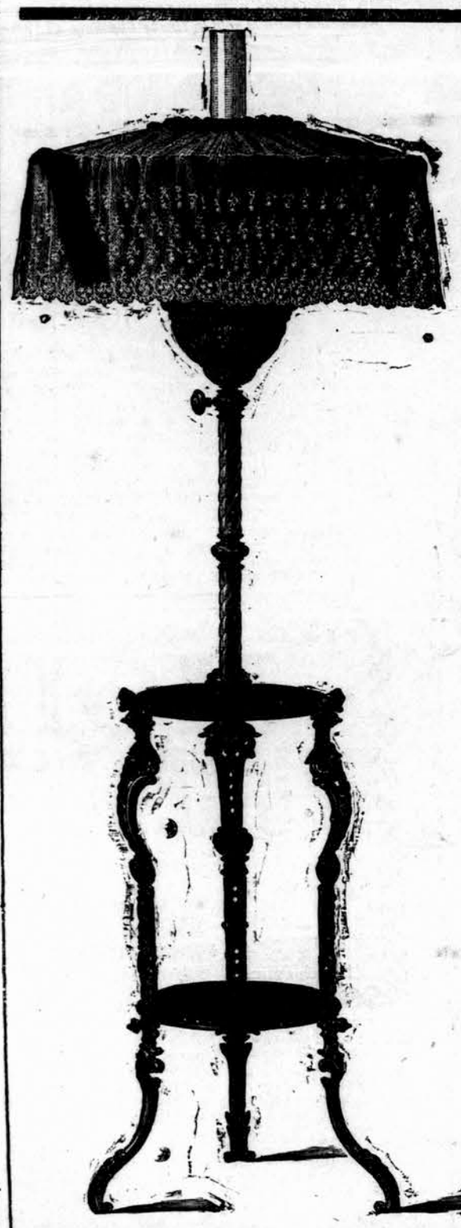

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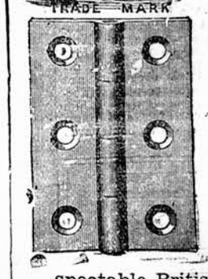

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